Tories' Maastricht-Speak Falls on Deaf British Ears

The Language of a Desperate Economy Better Understood on Brighton Streets

By William E. Schmidt

New York Times Service
BRIGHTON, England — This windswept
seaside resort has been divided into two worlds this week, with the occupants at times speaking

two different languages.

There is the world behind the fencing and metal detectors and phalanxes of police officers where Britain's governing Conservative Party is assembled in its annual conference, a gathering of carnest and well-dressed people whose con-versation is littered with phrases like "Maastricht" and "subsidiarity" and the "Exchange Rate Mechanism.

This is the language of the new Europe, a bot topic that can consume and excite British To-ries to the point of near exhaustion.

The other world is the ordinary cityscape that exists along the beaches and the streets beyond the conference center, where clerks and fisher-men go about their workaday rhythms and wonder aloud what all the tangled talk inside the hall has to do with life on the outside.

For many in Brighton, a city that like most cities in Britain bas seen better times, the chief topic of conversation these days is the econo-

"If the prime minister walked in the door right now, I can tell you I wouldn't be asking him about that treaty," said Emma Godfrey, a 62-year-old clerk who works in a souvenir shop down the block from the convention center. "What I want to know is, what are they going to do about all the people losing their jobs and

their homes, and all the people sleeping on the beach, I don't care about Europe; I care about living day-to-day."

In interviews across the city this week, it was difficult to find anyone who acknowledged knowing very much at all about the Treaty on European Union, which Prime Minister John Major agreed to last year in the Dutch city of Maastricht, and on which he has staked his political career.

While delegates inside the ball were booting, hissing and heckling one another over the ques-tion of whether Britain should ratify the accord when it comes before Parliament, Sally Sommerford, a 19-year-old clerk, was overseeing a going-out-of-business sale at a nearby clothing

"T've been lucky up to now, because I've got a job," Miss Sommerford said. "Most of my friends are out of work."

Do ber friends ever talk much about the Maastricht treaty? she was asked, "I don't know anyhody who ever talks about the trea-

On the beach in front the convention arena, Mike Barrett said he took up fishing five months ago when he lost his job at an engineering firm that went out of business.

"I know that the Spanish and other fishing boats come fish in our waters," be said, "and I know that means we can't fish as many days as we'd like, so I can't say I like the idea of a union

See TORIES, Page 6



2 Bombs Injure Passers-By in Central London's Theater District

Explosives investigators from the London police carrying evidence from a small bomb that exploded early Wednesday near Piccadilly Circus, slightly injuring five people. Security sources said the attack appeared to be the work of Irish republican terrorists. A second bomb exploded in the evening in the theater district, near the intersection of Charing Cross Road and Oxford Street. Passers-by were treated for shock. The curtain rose on time at the Phoenix Theater, 35 meters from the blast.

El Al Jet That Crashed Had July Engine Fire, Dutch Officials Say

AMSTERDAM - Dutch officials said Wednesday that the El Al cargo jet that crashed in Amsterdam had a midair engine fire in July. A Schiphol Airport spokeswoman, Mariona van der Goot, said the Boeing 747-200F cargo

plane had reported an engine fire during a July flight to Amsterdam. The fire was extinguished before the aircraft landed, she said.

But an El Al spokesman said there was no connection between the Amsterdam crash and the midair engine fire. The spokesman also said he could not confirm that the jet that crashed on Sunday was the one that had the engine fire

Beijing Assails

Patten's Course

For Hong Kong

By Laurence Zuckerman

International Herald Tribune

unveiled his blueprint for Hong Kong's final years as a British colony Wednesday, announc-

ing a host of political and social welfare propos-

als while carefully remaining within the limits

laid down by the colony's future rulers in Chi-

"My goal is simply this: to safeguard Hong Kong's way of life," be said.

of the Xinhua news agency. Beijing's represen-tative in the colony, lashed out at the political changes proposed by Mr. Patten, accusing him

The unusually prompt rebuttal assures that Mr. Patten will have a difficult time winning

Beijing's support when he makes his first visit

to the Chinese capital as governor, later this

"It's going to be tough," said Vincent Cheng, an appointed member of the colony's Legisla-nye Council.

Addressing the council's opening session for more than two hours, Mr. Patten outlined a series of initiatives that would add billions of

Hong Kong dollars in spending to improve such areas as education, medical care, the envi-

ronment, social security and care for the elderly

But it was his proposals on the colony's

political development that were most highly

Careful not to challenge the letter of the so-called Basic Law, which was drawn up by Beijing to be the colony's consultation after it is

returned to China in mid-1997, Mr. Patten

instead proposed a series of changes that would nevertheless increase the level of democracy in

the colony.

According to the Basic Law, only 20 mem-

See COLONY, Page 6;

and the disabled.

of an "extremely irresponsible act."

But a spokesman for the Hong Kong branch

HONG KONG - Governor Chris Patten

"We are aware of an incident with one of our freighters, but I'm not sure it was that one," said the spokesman, Nachman Klieman, "In any event, that involved engine No. 2 and is totally unrelated to the accident."

Mr. Klieman said he could not check airline records until Thursday because of the Yom Kippur boliday in Israel. But he said that Sunday's crash involved engines No. 3 and No. 4 of the jumbo jet, while the earlier fire was in

"El Al has nothing to hide," he said. "We have provided the logbook of this aircraft to the proper authorities. I can also say that the air-

craft was maintained with El Al's usual high

At the same time, Netherlands officials raised doubts about earlier reports that the plane bad lost both of its starboard engines before crashing into an apartment complex, killing about 250 people.

"Whether the plane's right inside engine also fell off has not yet been determined," Transpor-

tation Minister Hanja Maij-Weggen said in a letter to the Netherlands legislature. Citing reports by witnesses, officials said

after the crash that the plane had lost both engines on the right side. But on Wednesday they reported finding

only the outer right wing motor, which showed no fire damage. It was found in a lake east of Amsterdam. They also called the loss of the second engine "uncertain," but said they contimued to look for it.

By Wednesday, searchers had recovered the remains of 33 victims from the rubble that once was the high-rise apartment building.
It was doubtful that all victims could ever be found or identified.

Mrs. Maij-Weggen, in the letter to the legisla-ture on Wednesday, issued a "provisional" and "still very incomplete" accounting of what happened to El Al Flight 1862, which crashed at

It slammed into the building in the suburb of ijlmermeer, 14 minutes after taking off for Tel Aviv from Schiphol Airport. The crash site is 16 kilometers (10 miles) from the airport.

Mrs. Maij-Weggen said the aircraft had is-sued a Mayday call six minutes into its flight and reported that its outside right engine no longer functioned. The pylon connecting the engine to the wing, as well as the engine, were found in the lake.

"The exhaust pipe, the so-called tail cone, had fallen off earlier and has been found at a different location," Mrs. Maij-Weggen said in See JET, Page 6

guilty of treason, holding him responsible

for the deaths of 25,000 people and more than \$20 billion in damages in the Shining

Path's 12-year guerrilla war. (Reuters, AFP)

Shining Path guerrillas started a new of-fensive ahead of the sentencing against the Peruvian Air Force and National Police,

killing at least seven people, including an

Air Force captain and a police captain,

Kiosk

Shining Path Chief Gets Life Sentence

LIMA (Combined Dispatches) —A Peruvian military court sentenced Abimael Guzman Reynoso, leader of the guerrilla group Shining Path, to life imprisonment on Wednesday, as his followers started an offensive that left at least seven people dead. The sentencing, at a navy base on San Lorenzo Island, was closed to the public.

Military sources said before the sentenc-

ing that the judge had found Mr. Guzman **General News**

Israeli tronps fired ou Gaza protesters, wounding at least 90. Page 2.

Vote on abortion poses delicate challenge to the Irish government. Page 7.

Business/Finance Ciments Français's chairman resigned amid new

Soccer WORLD CUP QUALIFYING San Marino 0, Norway 2 toeland 0, Greece 1 Eartier article, Page 22

Atlanta scorched Pittsburgh, 13-5, in the second

NL playoff game.Page 23. Page 17.

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Global Slump Spurs EC and U.S. Toward A Trade Deal

New GATT Negotiations Raise Hopes for Accord Before Nov. 3 Election

By William Drozdiak

Washington Post Service PARIS - Alarmed by turmoil on currency markets and a near-collapse of stock markets this week, U.S. and European governments are pressing to reach agreement on the outlines of a global trade deal before the U.S. presidential

American and European officials say the next four weeks offer a chance for a break-through in the moribond negotiations under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. A new round of bargaining between U.S. and European Community representatives will take place this weekend in Brussels, and officials are hoping that a confluence of eco-nomic and political pressures will produce a compromise that could be approved when Eu-ropean heads of government meet Oct. 16 in Birmingham, England.

The risk of a trans-Atlantic trade war breaking out over steel and oilseeds has focused even greater attention on the need for a breakthrough in the five-year-old global trade talks. Since April, the talks have languished because the United States still wants the Community to make deeper cuts in the subsidies paid to its farmers. But France, in particular, insists that Europe can show no more scope for compromise until the United States makes further

This weekend's trip to Brussels by the U.S. trade representative, Carla A. Hills and the agriculture secretary. Edward R. Madigan, has aroused new hope that the Bush administration may he ready to make a significant new offer in order to achieve an accord before the election on Nov. 3.

For Europe, the economic stakes involved in a trade deal have become critical. With Germany keeping interest rates high, Europe's main economies appear to be heading into recession. Only a powerful jost of optimism, such as a breakthrough in the talks to encourage more free trade, seems likely to provide a renewed

spurt of growth.

With the U.S. economy also in the doldrums and Bill Clinton well ahead in the polis, President George Bush's chances for re-election now rest but a sparkling showing in the televised debates and a dramatic boost in the economy. Cracking the stalemate in the global trade talks would provide one of the few imaginable boosts on the economic front for his campaign.

Sensing a new willingness to compromise by the Bush administration, European foreign and trade ministers gave extra flexibility to Community negotiators for this weekend's session. EC officials said the external relations commissioner, Frans Andriessen, and the agriculture commissioner, Ray McSharry, received "posi-tive advice" from the ministers to strike a deal, but only if their U.S. counterparts open the talks by advancing important concessions.

"The ball is in the court of the Americans." a senior EC official said.

Even if the United States makes a new offer, European officials are still concerned that France may try to block an agreement because of the risk of more trouble from its farmers. France's European partners refrained from exerting political pressure in recent months be-cause they did not want to irritate French farmers before the Sept. 20 referendum on European union.

Now that French voters have approved the union treaty, other Community members have stepped up pressure on France to accept the See TRADE, Page 16

Clinton to Allies: Continuity Is the Key

Washington Part Service

PARIS — With European governments awakening to the prospect that the Democrats may capture the White House, the Clinton camp has sent senior emissaries to reassure allies that the first Democratic administration in 12 years would not turn isolationist even though its main concern would be American

After convincing themselves that President George Bush would be easily re-elected, European governments are now scrambling to find out all they can about Governor Bill Clinton's foreign policy views.

economic revival.

Nervousness about a possible change in U.S. leadership has exacerbated a mood of uncer-tainty in Europe, as worries grow about global

victory would spell traumatic policy reversals, David Aaron, deputy national security adviser in the Carter White House, has told French and German officials that Mr. Clinton would bring

more continuity to American foreign policy

than most foreign governments realized. He said Mr. Clinton wanted to keep up to 100,000 "combat effective" U.S. troops in Europe, supported closer European and economic unity and hoped to build a new generation of support for the Atlantic alliance by working out a more mature and equitable security relation-

During a visit to Germany in June and in meetings with French politicians and govern-

economic recession, spreading ethnic turmoil in
Eastern Europe and the fate of European unity.
Hoping to assuage any fears that a Clinton
Hoping to assuage any fears that a Clinton be spent most of his time trying to quell fears that a Democratic White House would lead to a rapid U.S. withdrawal from Europe.

"They all ask, 'are we isolationist, are we protectionist?" Mr. Aaron said. "I keep telling them that the strongest isolationists are really people like Pat Buchanan and Pat Robertson, who are in the Republican Party."

"Governor Clinton's top foreign policy will be to rebuild the economy," he said, "because he believes we can't be strong abroad unless a c are strong at home. But this does not mean we will turn inward, abandon Europe or resort to

Until recently, European governments See ALLIES, Page 6

A Dominican Party for Columbus, but Nobody Came

Governor Chris Patten on Wednesday after his speech to the Legislative Council.

By Douglas Farah

Washington Post Service
SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic - President Joaquin Balaguer Ricardo, 85. who wished to play host to the 500th anniversary of Columbus's discovery of America by inau-gurating an immense commentorative light-house, missed the ceremony, providing evidence to many Dominicans that the curse of Columbus endures.

First the multimillion-dollar lighthouse proect hecame the target of protests and ridicule yahose who felt the money would have been etter spent on alleviating the nation's deep

Then, the king and queen of Spain, along thall but one of the Latin American beads of te, decided not to come, and Pope John Paul iscreetly distanced himself from the event ilthough he will be on the island for a Latin

hen, on Sunday, Mr. Balaguer's sister and

heart attack, reportedly just after touring the lighthouse. Mr. Balaguer, a multiterm president who by some accounts ran again in 1990 princi-pally to be the host for the 500-year festivities. canceled all public appearances, including Tuesday's inauguration.

Most Dominicans refuse to say "Cristóbal Colon" because of the fear of the jinx surrounding his name. Instead, they call him the "Admiral" or the "Discoverer." And they point to a history of mishaps associated with Columbus to

show that the curse is not to be taken lightly.
Two are well remembered: In 1937, with great fanfare, four airplanes set off for a tour to raise money for building the lighthouse. Three airplanes, named the Niña, the Pinta and the Santa Maria. for Columbus's three ships, crashed in Colombia, and the pilots were killed. The fourth, called the Great Admiral, landed

On Aug. 4, 1946, at a ceremony marking the 450th anniversary of the founding of Santo

Domingo, at which the box said to hold Colum-hus's bones was opened, an earthquake struck the island, and several towns were severely damaged.

Mrs. Vallejo had acted as the nation's first lady, inaugurating charitable works and acting as hostess at official receptions with the president, who is virtually blind and who is not married. She was buried Tuesday.

Instead of the historic celebration initially envisioned for the lighthouse inauguration and 500th-year celebration, the ceremony was pre-sided over by Vice President Carlos Morales Troncoso, with João Baena Soares, secretarygeneral of the Organization of American States. representing the hemisphere. The principal symbolic act was the relocation of Columbus's bones from an ancient cathedral to the ultramodern lighthouse.

There is even some doubt as to the authenticity of the hones. Columbus died a pauper in 1506 and was buried in a Franciscan monastery

in Valladolid. Spain. In 1509, his son Diego had the bones moved to a monastery outside Seville. in 1541, because the admiral had asked to be buried on the island of Hispaniola, which the Dominican Republic shares with Hairi, his bones were brought to Santo Domingo and buried in the cathedral.

But in 1795, the French took brief possession of the entire island, and Columbus's bones supposedly were dug up by the Spanish and moved to Havana for safekeeping, along with

Nevertheless, in 1877, while the cathedral bere was being remodeled, a small lead casket bearing the inscription of Columbus was un-earthed. It contained the bones that were moved Tuesday to the monumental new site. The set sent to Cuba was shipped to Spain in 1898, where it remains, in a church in Seville, honored by the Spanish as anthentic.

The lighthouse is built in the shape of a cross, See CURSE, Page 6

It's a Fat (Diet) Flipflop But Don't Run and Grab the Butter

By Marian Burros

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In response to harsh
criticism in the last few years about the
amount of saturated fat in the American diet, many food manufacturers have reluc-tantly switched from palm and coconut oils and lard to partially bydrogenated vegetable

oils made from soybean and corn oils. Now, in a stunning example of revisionist nutrition, new data show these oils — found in margarine, vegetable shortening and a bost of products ranging from doughnuts and pies to cookies and crackers — may cause heart disease.

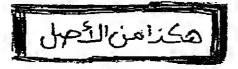
This latest nutritional flipflop may boil the blood of consumers, who in the face of conflicting advice want to throw up their

hands and break out the butter. Wrong. The basic message remains the same: Eat less fat. "It's a nightmare," said Dr. Edward Emken, a specialist in oils for the Department of Agriculture. "It's really a nasty thing when you try to explain it. There's total

confusion for consumers. The suspect ingredients are produced when food manufacturers convert vegetable

oils to margarine or shortenings that are solid or semisolid at room temperature. This process creates trans fatty acids. For years, studies about trans fatty acids were conflicting: Evidence showed they both raised and lowered cholesterol levels. But several studies in the last two years have

See DIET, Page 6







Sarajevo residents filling containers with water on Wednesday at a place outside the Bosnian capital where shelling interrupted the flow of water to the city.

France, Britain and U.S. Set Bosnia 'No-Fly' Zone

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches UNITED NATIONS, New York - The United States, Britain and France agreed on a plan to ban warplanes from the skies over Bosnia, which relies on UN personnel to monitor airfields, diplomats said Wednesday.

Reflecting European hesitation, the draft resolution does not permit the use of force to enforce the "no-

The United States had sought a draft resolution that would rely on the threat of force, possibly backed by U.S. warplanes. President George Bush offered the U.S. military planes last week.

But the United States does not have troops on the ground serving as. UN peucekeepers in Bosnia. Britain and France do, and feared a resolution mentioning enforcement might prempt militias of Bosnian Serbs to make war on the peace-

The draft follows a formula suggested by the council president, Jean-Bernard Mérimée of France, earlier in the week.

It declares the imposition of the ban on military flights and leaves open the possibility of adopting an-other resolution later to enforce the ban, if the Bosnian Serbs defy it and keep attacking from the air.

Monitors at airports would verily compliance. Croaua and what remains of Yugoslavia — consist-ing of Serbia and Montenegro have agreed to such UN monitoring. The Bosnian Serbs have not. In Sarajevo, Serbian forces that

captured the strategie town of Bosanski Brod hlew up a bridge across the Sava River on Wednesday, destroying the last land link between Croana and northern Bosnia.

The unexpected capture of Bosanski Brod was a major victory for the Serbs. Control of the northern Bosnian town broadens a vital land

Serbian enclaves in western Bosnia and Croatia.

The surge in fighting followed a unanimous vote by the Security Council at the United Nations in New York to set up a war-crimes commission to collect evidence of possible atrocides throughout the former Yugoslav federation and decide who should be prosecuted.

Diplomats said the immediate aim of the new resolution was to deter violence in Bosnia-Herzegovina, where all sides are accusing their enemies of mass murder, inhumane treatment of civilians and prisoners, and the forced evictions known as "ethnic cleansing."

The commission, first proposed by the Bush administration, would be modeled on the Allied War Crimes Commission set up in 1943.

was used at Nuremberg and in oth- said an AP photographer at the er trials. This is the first such com- scene. mission since World War II.

But the Security Council did not set up a tribunal or court to try those who might be indicted on the basis of evidence gathered by the commission, leaving it unclear where when, or how those accused might be brought to justice.

Sarajevo, meanwhile, experienced fierce fighting. The city's ra-dio termed it "one of the most hellish mornings since the begin-ning of the war."

The Serbs destroyed, at 3 A.M., the hridge linking Bosanski Brod with the Croatian town of Sla-vonski Brod on Wednesday. In the preceding hours, at least 5,000 refugees and Muslim-Croat forces used it to flee the Serbs' advance.

The bridge was cut in two near the Si Slavonski Brod on the Croatian Brod.

corridor linking Serb-held areas in the evidence of Nazi atrocities that bank, but much of it still stands, eastern Bosnia and Croatia with was used at Nuremberg and in oth-said an AP photographer at the

The loss of the strategic northern horder city of Bosanski Brod, about 150 kilometers (95 miles) fenders. Serbs now hold about 70 percent of the republic.

The Serbian offensive appeared aimed at climinating the entire Bosnian enclave along the Sava River houndary with neighboring Croatia. The salient used to stretch for nearly 50 kilometers along the river and some 40 kilometers south-

Serbian operations Wednesday appeared aimed at capturing Orasje, the last Bosnian government stronghold on the southern bank of the Sava. Its position was rendered almost indefensible by the Serbian capture of Bosanski

north of Sarajevo, was a big hlow to Bosnia's Muslim and Croanan do-

The hunger strike, by thousands of prisoners, has become a focal point for many Palestinians, turn-ing into one of the more widespread protests of its kind in several years, with sympathy strikes and marches called almost daily

throughout the territories. Several large demonstrations were held in both Gaza and the West Bank on Wednesday, a day when Arabs there were denied eatry into Israel proper as part of a security measure imposed for the Jewish holy day of Yom Kippur.

90 Injured

As Israelis

Shoot Gaza

Protesters

By Clyde Haberman

Palestinians were reported to have been shot and wounded Wednesday, some seriously, when Israeli soldiers fired on several thousand

stone-throwing protesters in the Gaza Strip who were marching in support of an 11-day-old hunger strike by Palestinian prisoners.

Hospital officials in Gaza said

that 100 or more other people had suffered from inhaling tear gas, which the troops fired to disperse

The injury toll, the highest in months in the Israeli-occupied territories, was reported by United Nations officials and Palestinian

ionrnalists who witnessed the

events. Israeli army spokesmen, however, insisted that the number

of casualties was much lower, perhaps 20 to 25, a discrepancy that is not uncommon in such situations.

Although no deaths were reported, the clashes reflected a general increase in violence in both Gaza

In recent months, a large measure of normal life has returned,

with shops keeping longer hours and people filling streets that had

been deserted most afternoons as

part of the Palestinians' anti-Israel uprising. That is still the case.

few weeks have seen a discernible

rise in the number of reported at-

tacks by Palestinians on Israelis

and a similarly greater readiness by

Israeli soldiers to fire at hoth Arah

assailants and protesters.

Nonetheless, with the Middle East peace process on hold, the last

and the West Bank.

New York Times Service
JERUSALEM — At least 90

Although Palestinian leaders deny any political motivation for the hunger strike, calling it a de-mand by prisoners for better food and conditions, Israeli officials say it is a political maneuver designed to strengthen the Palestinian hand at the peace talks, scheduled to resume in Washington in two weeks.

Last week, Police Minister Moshe Shahal insisted that conditions for the Palestinians met international standards, but he said he would examine the prisoners' de-mands if they stopped their protest, water and salt.

In Gaza, thousands of marchers took to the dusty streets in several towns and refugee camps, some waving flags of the outlawed Palestine Liberation Organization.

The most severe clashes occurred in the Rafah camp at the southern end of the strip. Witnesses said that protesters had thrown stones and at least five gasoline bombs at the Israeli military headquarters, Soldiers reportedly then fired on the marchers, using a combination of rubber bullets and rubber-coated metal pellets in addition to canisters of tear gas.

At least 63 people were wounded there, according to journalists who were on the scene, including a man who was shot twice in the neck and a woman who lost an eye.

French Extend Debt Relief Plan

Within Africa

Bérégovoy said Wednesday that a \$4 billion franc debt relief program

he had just announced for four African nations could be extended to

other African states. But he warned that France could not solve all the

continent's problems by itself. On Tuesday Mr. Beregovoy un-veiled a plan that would allow the

middle-income states of Camer-

oon, Congo, Gabon and Ivory Coast to use up to \$4 billion francs

(\$824 million) of debt owed to France for new development pro-

Africa's problems.

Yeltsin Orders Gorbachev Office and Dacha Seized

By Margaret Shapiro

Il estungton Post Service MOSCOW - President Boris N. Yeltwith Mikhail S. Gorbachev, ordered the former Sovies leader on Wednesday to vacate a country house and the imposing government huilding where he has worked since being forced to resign last year.

Mr. Yeltsin's order was announced on the day that one of Russia's largest newspapers published an interview with Mr. Gorbachev in which he accused Mr. Yeltsin of "not coping" with his responsibilities as president,

"The president is clearly not coping with his duties, he is not coping," Mr. Gorbachev told Komsomolskaya Pravda in apparent reference to the country's worsening economic conditions. "I do not

what him to lose, but he is losing."
Mr. Yeltsin's order also appears designed to put pressure on Mr. Gorbachev to obey a summons to testify in a Supreme Court case involving Mr. Yeltsin's decision last year to ban the Communist Party. Mr. Gorbachev, who headed the Com-

Herald Eribune –

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Herald Tribune.

On October 26th, the IHT will publish an

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munist Party, has refused to appear before the court, which has few powers with which to punish him.

cents) and gotten the Russian authorines to bar him from leaving the country. Mr.

There is no lawyer who can represent me before the only tribunal to which I have to reply, that of history.'

Mikhail S. Gorbachev

Gorbachev has been forced to cancel at least one trip — to South Korea — and may have to cancel another to Italy be-

cause of the ban. Mr. Yeltsin said at an imprompt press conference Tuesday that Mr. Gorbachev was placing himself above the law and accused him of showing disrespect, a sentiment that seems to be held by many Rus-

The Russian president has frequently The two men, once colleagues in the Communist Party, had a bitter parting several years ago. Mr. Yeltsin publicly chastised the slow pace of democratic change under Mr. Gorbachev, who re-sponded essentially by kicking Mr. Yeltsin out of the party leadership.

The Russian minister of justice, Nikolai

N. Fedorov, meanwhile, called Mr. Gorbachev a "hooligan" for ignoring another court summons, on Wednesday, and said the former president was a "serious of-fender" who was acting like a typical Communist Party leader by failing to obey

Mr. Gorbachev, who has likened himself to a political prisoner, said the summons to appear in court was part of a political effort to embarrass him.

There is no lawyer who can represent me before the only tribunal to which I have to reply, that of history," he said in a scparate column that appeared Wednes-day in the Italian daily La Stampa.

Alexander Likhotal, a Gorbachev spokesman, said he had learned only Wednesday night while watching the teleing away the stately building that has housed the Gorbachev Fund and a coun-

He called the order scandalous and said it showed how desperate the Yeltsin government has become in the face of mounting economic problems at home and political problems on its borders. "It indicates that their brakes have

try dacha used by fund members.

failed, that their nerves are failing," he said, adding that the government was displaying "emotions before logic." According to Interfax news agency, Mr. Yeltsin's decree orders the dacha and cen-

tral Moscow building housing the Gorbachev Fund to be turned over to a newly created Financial Academy of the Minis try of Education. The academy will train professionals for Russia's emerging financial and banking systems.

Mr. Gorbachev will have the right to

rent space in the huilding, but only up to 1,000 square meters (about 10,750 square feet), the order said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Denmark Nibbles Away at Maastricht

BONN (AP) — Denmark said Wednesday that it wanted new "optingout" clauses added to the Masstricht treaty, possibly complicating
already difficult efforts to create a more unified Europe.
Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen said at a news conference that
there was a fear in Denmark that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization
could be undermined by the treaty. He said the Danish government was
seeking greater leeway in deciding whether to participate in a common
European foreign and security policy and in monetary union.

UN Rebuffs Saddam on Arms Teams

UNITED NATIONS. New York (AFP) — The United Nations on Wednesday strongly rejected criticism by President Saddam Hussein of Iraq of its weapons inspectors, saying they had performed their jobs

according to the UN mandate.

"We do our job professionally," said Tim Trevan, spokesman for the special commission on disarming Iraq. "We have a mandate to fulfill." He added: "When Iraq does not wish us to do something, Iraq tends to

provoke a crisis."

Mr. Hussein, in a speech Monday to the ruling Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party, called the inspectors "stray dogs." He charged that the teams wanted to "provoke Iraq and its leaders to pave the way for America and its wicked allies to do what they were unable to do" during the Gulf War.

Turkish Kurds Are Caught in Pincer ANKARA (AFP) — Iraqi Kurds are driving Turkish Kurdish rebels out of northern Iraq and across the border toward the waiting Turkish Army in a coordinated operation, Turkish military analysts said Wedness

day.

The combined forces of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan and the

Kurdistan Democratic Party battled for the third straight day Wednesday to pash the separatist Kurdish Workers Party rebels out of Kurdish

controlled northern Iraq.

The Iraqi Kurds want to stop the Kurdish Workers Party rebels from using the border region for attacks into Turkey, saying it is preventing the return home of thousands of Iraqi Kurdish refugees and risks provoking Turkish Army retaliation.

U.S. Defers Further Korea Pullout

WASHINGTON (Remers) — The United States and South Korea are expected to keep deferring the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea due to concerns over North Korea's nuclear arms program, Bush

administration officials said Wednesday.

One of the officials said he doubted whether "the situation with the North Korean nuclear weapons program" had improved enough to proceed with the withdrawal of another 6,500 U.S. troops by the end of

The statement came as U.S. and South Korean military leaders opened talks at the Pentagon on the security situation in the western Pacific and on whether to continue reducing the number of U.S. forces in Korea. There are still 37,413 U.S. troops in South Korea following a "Phase One" reduction of 6,987 since 1990. A planned "Phase Two" cut of 6,500 by the end of 1995 was put on hold last year over concern that North Korea was trying to develop nuclear weapons.

Fischer Wins 16th Game, to Lead 6-3:

BELGRADE (AP) — Bobby Fischer, deftly using the Benoni Defense that helped him beat Boris Spassky in an important game 20 years ago, defeated his old tival again Wednesday in the 16th game of their \$5 million chess rematch. Fischer now holds a 6-to-3 lead.

		GAM BENON!			
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For the Record

A bomb exploded in a bus in India's Januari and Kashmir state on Wednesday, killing 13 people and injuring 40 near Jammu, the police said. No one claimed responsibility for the blast. More than 1,500 people during which they are taking only have been killed in the state this year in ethnic violence.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Denmark imposed visa requirements for citizens from the former Yugoslavia to control a tide of asylum-seekers, but citizens of the former republics of Croatia, Slovenia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, which Copenha-

gen recognizes as independent states, are not included. (Reuters)
The main Italian labor confederations called Wednesday for a four-hour general strike on Tuesday to protest the government's ansterity budget measures. It would follow a series of regional strikes and demonstrated the strikes are demonstrated to the strike of the strikes and demonstrated the strikes are strikes are not included.

or the past two weeks.

Discharge from ships and industrial plants is threatening to make some beaches at Ha Long Bay, northern Vietnam's well-known tourist spot, unsafe for swimming, the Vietnam News Agency said Wednesday. (AFP)

The Weather Forecast for Friday through Sunday PARIS - Prime Minister Pierre

North America
Showers will occur Friday and perhaps Saturday iron Boelon to Washington, 1l.C., then cloudy to partly surmy Friday, then the weekend will end on a surny note. Chicago will be cool withstoliwas Friday and Line weekend will remain cool, despits some sunehine. Hot weather will continue in Los Angeles.

Assail Showers will douse Japan from Tokyo to Sapporo Friday, but sun will return Saturday, it will be partly surrny into the weekend in Tawan, Kores and southwestern Japan, Along with sun, it may shower briefly in Hong Kong. Downpours may occur daily in Singapore and Bangkok:

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Peacekeepers Too Unruly PHNOM PENH - The UN

matter, the spokesman said there was increasing concern about the danger to UN personnel posed by poisonous snakes, especially during

An official at the Ministry of Cooperation and Development said the money represented credits from France that had already been rescheduled by the Paris Club of Western creditor nations and that could not, under normal Paris Club practice, be rescheduled a second Mr. Bérègovoy, in Gabon for a French-African summit meeting, again called on the World Bank and International Monetary Fund to show more understanding for Transitional Authority in Cambodia has sent 17 peacekeepers home for hrawling, theft and other breaches of discipline, a spokes-man said Wednesday. On another

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Russia Is Said to Remove Weapons. To Prevent Seizure by Georgians

begun removing weapons and ammunition from Georgia, where the government is trying to seize the matériel for its battle with Abkhazian separatists, officials said Wednesday, Georgian has pledged that the vote will go on as scheduled.

Also Wednesday, Georgian press reports said Abkhazians had engaged in mess billions of Georgians in Gagra were those of government troops killed in Friday's fighting. There was no way to verify either assertion independently.

On Tuesday night, Russian

day, pushing Georgian troops out of northwestern Abkhazia, accord-

The Associated Press curred as the nation prepared for dauta, said by telephone that the TBILISI, Georgia — Russia has elections on Sunday. The Georgian bodies of Georgians in Gagra were leader, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, those of government troops killed

Wednesday.

Georgian military officials in the Abkhazian capital, Sukhumi, which was captured by Georgian troops in August, said they were expecting an attack by the separatists on the city of 150,000 people.

The rebel forces have scored important military victories since Friderick.

practically no Georgians left in Gagra following evacuations from the city last week.

ing to reports from the breakaway region.

The setbacks for Georgia ocAbkhazian press center in Gu-

Azerbaijan Parliament Bars Commonwealth Membership

Agence France-Presse MOSCOW — The parliament of Azerbaijan on Wednesday rejected membership in the Commonwealth of Independent States, which was created last year to replace the de-funct Soviet Union, the ftar-Tass

news agency reported.

By a vote of 48 to 1, the delegates refused to ratify a treaty that was signed on Dec. 21 by then-Presi-dent Ayaz N. Mutalibov of Azerbaijan. The treaty grouped Azerbaijan with 10 other former Soviet

The current Azerbaijani head of state, Abulfez Elcibey, had long stated his opposition to Common-

ing is scheduled for Friday in the Kyrgyzstan capital, Bishkek. Armenia has been seeking in recent weeks to gain Russian help in its battle with Azerbaijan over the Armenian-majority enclave of Na-gorno-Karabakh, citing the terms of collective security agreements between the Commonwealth mem-

Itar-Tass said that Mr. Elcibey and parliamentary leaders had agreed to develop relations with the other former Soviet republics on a bilateral basis, judging that formal Commonwealth membership troops surrounded a military air-

field near the western Georgian city of Kutaisi, and three transport planes were loaded with arms and ammunition and then departed for Russian territory, according to the press center of Georgia's ruling

The State Council said Saturday that it would seek to take control of Russian military equipment on its territory, based on previous agreements on dividing the property of the former Soviet Army.

Tensions have been increasing between Russia and Georgia in recent days over the six-week conflict in Abkhazia. President Boris N. Yeltsin said Tuesday that Russian troops were taking full control of the main railroad in Abkhazian territory, as well as the coastline. Mr. Shevardnadze and Mr. Yelt-

sin spoke by telephone Wednesday about the Abkhaziari conflict, ITAR-Tass reported. Following their capture of the city of Gagra on Friday. Abkhazian forces took the Georgian strongholds of Gantiadi and Leselidze on Monday night. The Geor-gian Defense Ministry said the at-tacks had been carried out "with direct support from the Russian

nied the charge. Georgia sent troops to Abkhazia Common wealth membership on Aug. 13 to root out supporters would "contribute nothing" to Azerbaijan.

On Aug. 13 to root out supporters of the deposed Georgian president. Zviad Gamsakhurdia.

Defense Ministry." Russia has de-

BRIEF CAMPAIGN '92 / THE CLINTON VOTERS

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Perot Buys TV Time to Give s Fixit Course

dam on truck DALLAS - Using an unusual purchase of 30 minutes of television time, Ross Perot has taken viewers on a graphic tour of America's faltering economy and asked them to choose a president "who will do it, not just talk about it."

Armed with more than two dozen charts and a metal pointer, Mr. Perot used his presentation Tuesday to cussed the cause recession. He flipped through one chart after another, showing everything from the increase in the national debt and patterns of Perot used his presentation Tuesday to dissect the causes of the

everything from the increase in the national deor and pattern of a strip in the used to have the world's greatest economic engine," Mr.

Peror said. "We let it slip away and with it went millions of jobs and taxpayers. Let's take a little time to figure out what's happened to the problem. I can tell you before we look at the engine, an engine timeup ain't going to fix it. We're going to have to do a major overhaul."



Ross Perot conducting his televised lesson on America's economic ills. He is shown in a photograph of the broadcast.

Poils Show Bush Trailing by 10 to 14 Points

WASHINGTON - President George Bush faced three new

adverse poll results Wednesday that showed him running behind Governor Bill Clinton by 10 to 14 percentage points.

The Los Angeles Times Poll showed Mr. Clinton with 48 percent, Mr. Bush 34 and Ross Perot 9. An NBC News survey showed Mr. Clinton with 46 percent, Mr. Bush 32 and Mr. Perot 10. The Cable News Network/USA Today Poll showed Mr. Clinton with 46 percent, Mr. Bush 36 and Mr. Perot 10. (AP)

Quote-Unquote

Representative David R. Obey, Democrat of Wisconsin, to Represcritative William E. Dannemeyer, Republican of California, as the House struggled toward adjournment: "Above all others, you have absolutely no redeeming social value."

Of Mr. Obey, Mr. Dannemeyer said: "He and his friends have been stuffing the minority for so long, that when they encounter someone using the rules they have set, they become vituperative." He added: "It's not a pleasant sight."

A Backup for Expatriates If Absentee Ballot Is Late

By Robert C. Siner tional Herald Tribani

WASHINGTON — Americans abroad who have registered to vote but have not received their absentee ballots by two weeks before the Nov. 3 election date should use the Federal Write-in Absentee Ballot, U.S. election officials say.

The blank ballot form is available at all U.S. embassies and consulates. It comes with security and return envelopes as well as a list of general information to be provided by the voter.

Phyllis J. Taylor, director of the Federal Voting Assistance Pron gram, said that as a rule, voters should allow 10 days to two weeks for an absentee ballot to get back to their voting districts. The Federal Write in Ballot can be used only outside the United States and only by voters whose applications for a regular absentee ballot were received at least 30 days before the election.

The federal ballot can be mailed free in the Army Post Office system or from a U.S. embassy or consulate. Witness signatures and addresses are necessary if required by the law of the state in which the voter is registered.

In Paris, Barbara Stern of the Association of Americans Resident Oversoes said that so many Americans had come to the U.S. Consulate there to send in applications for absentee ballots that, for the first time, volunteer staff members had had to be brought in. Ms. Taylor said the federal ballot served as a backup and that the

regular ballot should always be used no matter how late it arrived. She also said there were signs that Americans abroad were registering in record numbers, although oo figures will be available until after the election. She also said that her office was handling

more information requests then ever before. The Federal Voting Assistance Program announced four new overseas toll-free numbers for voters with questions on registration and absentee voting. They are in Costa Rica, 001-800-892-5446; Greece, 00-800-122-586; Ireland, 1-800-57-083, and Israel 177-102-4012. This brings the total of overseas toll-free numbers to 32.

Away From the Hustings

• Doctors apgraded the condition of George C. Wallace, the former Alabama governor, from critical to serious, marking his first sub-stantial improvement since being hospitalized nearly two weeks ago with a life-threatening blood infection. Mr. Wallace, 73, remains on a respirator, said a spokesman at Jackson Hospital in Montgomery,

 A National Guard C-130E cargo plane crashed near the West Virginia resort town of Berkeley Springs, killing all six of its crew members, the authorities said. A spokesman for the West Virginia Air National Guard said the crash destroyed one house and damaged another, but there were oo casualties on the ground. The cause of the crash was not immediately known.

 Any money received by the kidnepper and killer of an Exxon Corp.
 executive for his story will be administered by a trial court judge while the killer awaits sentencing in U.S. and state courts. The judge, Reginald Stanton, of Superior Court in Morristown, New Jersey acknowledged that his decision was unusual and invited lawyers for the kidnapper, Arthur D. Seale, to appeal it.

The nation's highest-ranking Episcopal priest resigned following charges that he sexually abused young men in his congregation. The priest, the Reverend Wallace A. Frey, rector of St. David's Church in the Syracuse, New York, suburb of DeWitt, headed a national committee examining the church's position on sexuality and the

• A memorial to nearly 20,000 Japanese internees and their U.S.-born children who lived behind barbed wire from 1942 to 1945 was dedicated at the former site of the Poston War Relocation Center in Arizona, where they were interned. The three-story high concrete obelisk was dedicated on the 50th anniversary of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's order paving the way for the forcible evacuation of Japanese-Americans from the West Coast on the ground that they

were a threat to national security. · An airman who said on national television that he was gay has received an honorable discharge. The discharge of Air Force Staff-Sergeant Thomas Paniccia was recommended by a hearing board and ordered by the commander of the 355th Wing at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base in Arizona. Homosexuality "seriously impairs the accomplishment of the military mission," base officials said. They declined to comment further.

AP, NYT. Reisers

Candidates Rehearse For Opener On Sunday

By Ann Devroy

Washington Part Service
WASHINGTON — John H. Summu is back at the White House. No, not in his old job as chief of staff — James A. Baker 3d still has that post. Mr. Sunnou is playing Ross Perot in the mock debates that President George Bush began this week.

As the practicing intensifies be-fore Sunday's first contest in St. Louis, Mr. Bush, Mr. Sunnnu and Richard G. Darman, the budget director, who plays Governor Bill Clinton, will hold their sessions in a recreated debate setting, probably the White House theater foom.

Across the United States, Mr. Clinton will be doing the same thing, using a Washington lawyer, Bob Barnett, as his stand-in for Mr. Bush and Representative Mike Synar of Oklahoma as his Ross Perot.

Mr. Peror's acceptance Tuesday of the terms set by the two cam-paigns cleared the way for the three-way debate, but it is unclear what kind of preparation he will be

doing. Mr. Clinton's main problem seems to be his voice. His aides said that the allergy season has been turning the governor hoarse and that a major part of his debate prep may be drinking water. Mr. Bush's aides see the first de-

bate as central to yet another scenario in which the president over-comes a 10-point-plus deficit in the polls and moves ahead.

One aide described it this way: "Clinton makes some big mistake and on Monday we play it out big, maybe do some ads right away. On Tuesday, for the vice presideotial debate, Quayle spends his 90 minntes attacking Chinton's mistake and then it's a snowball."

. The Bush forces have long said that Mr. Clinton's main job in the presidential debates was to "close the deal" with the voters; to get those who now say they plan to vote for him comfortable enough with the idea of Mr. Clinton in the Oval Office to finally and totally commit themselves. Under that scenario, all the governor has to do is not scare anyone.

Mr. Bush has the opposite job: to

make voters fear the prospect of Mr. Clinton in the White House and say, as a Bush aide put it, "What the heck, Bush isn't that

While each side has a clear outcome in mind for the debates, the part of the negotiations over their size, shape and timing were obscure, even to the negotiators.

According to campaign sources several hours Friday night and early Saturday were spent debating whether the candidates would be allowed to bring in notes, a demand from the Bush forces that Clinton aides rejected.

Dan Quayle wanted a format for the vice presidential debate Oct. 13 in which the three participants he Senator Al Gore and James B. Stockdale, Mr. Perot's running mate - and the moderator would be scated in a horsesboe pattern to create an atmosphere of give-and-take. Mr. Quayle also wanted to bring a prop — "Earth in the Bal-ance: Ecology and the Human Spirit," the best-selling book by Mr. Gore that Mr. Quayle has attacked as extremist

The Clinton forces rejected the seating format and made a counter-offer: Mr. Quayle could bring the book if they could bring a potato, the vegetable that Mr. Quayle publicly misspelled last summe

After haggling that ended at 3 A.M. Saturday, the vice presiden-tial teams decided on what may be the most open format ever for a debate, though without book or po tato. After two-minute opening statements, a moderator will question each candidate, who will have 75 seconds to answer. After each round of questions, a five-minute free exchange will occur, with the moderator allowed to interrup

The first presidential debate will have the panel of reporters Mr.' Bush sought, and the second on Oct. 15 will have the "town hall" format where "real" people will be assembled to ask questions. In the final debate Oct. 19, the first half will be devoted to a single moderator asking each candidate a question. The candidate gets two min-utes to reply, followed by the other two candidates for a minute each and the moderator can then follow up. The other 45 minutes will be voted to questions from a panel of journalists.

U.S. Army Abandons \$58 Billion Program The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The army announced plans Wednesday to restructure two contracts worth \$629 million, in effect killing a \$58.4 billion program to build a new generation of armored vehicles.

The decision, which came less than a week before the presidential election, affects two companies in Michigan, which has 18 electoral votes. An army official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the contract change was expected to affect 600 to 800 jobs. The program was to have produced over 6.000 vehicles for the next century.

'Nixon Democrats' in New Jersey Swing to Clinton

By R. W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

HACKENSACK, New Jersey — In the 1950s and 1960s, hundreds of thousands of city dwellers, mostly white and mostly working class or lower middle class, left the turbulence of New York or Philadel-phia behind, crossed the Hudson or the Delaware and settled in the clusters of suburbs that sprang up in New Jersey.

Many were Democrats who continued to vote for their party's candidates in state and local contests, but who in presidential elections supported Richard Nixon, Ronald Reagan and George Bush, with their promises to get tough on crime. They have been the main reason that

New Jersey, a place with a diverse ethnic mix and a histy and unpredictable political past that is still a swing state for most purposes, has backed the Republican presdential nominee six times in a row - as steady a record as that of prim and proper Now they are one of the main reasons

Bill Clinton stands a good chance of breaking the Repoblican stranglehold on New Jersey's electoral votes (15 this time, the ninth-largest block). The Democrats smell success, although such events as the near-defeat two years ago of their seem-ingly untouchable senator, Bill Bradley. has made them extremely caotions.

County. "For a long time, people sat on their suburban porches, looked back to where they came from, mouned about the crime in the streets there and the bad schools and the drugs, and voted Republican for president. "Now more and more sense that all of those social ills have followed them out bere, they see this economic trouble, and suddenly the Democratic Party's message

changed," said Representative Robert G. Torricelli, a Democrat whose district in-

chides Hackensack and much of Bergen

means something to them again." A few theorists, including no less a smdent of the game than Mr. Nixon, who lives in Woodcliff Lake, New Jersey, have suggested that suburban discontent might benefit Ross Perot's recently revivified in-dependent candidacy. It is true that there are more independents than Republicans

But not a single one of the dozen or so practical politicians interviewed for this article, nor any of the purportedly impartial experts consulted, gave Mr. Perot a chance to make a significant showing here or to affect the outcome.

or Democrats in New Jersey.

Mr. Perot's volunteer organization is even shakier here than in most states, the original chairman having been dismissed gly untouchable senator, Bill Bradley, as made them extremely caotious.

"Something big seems to have last month by Dallas headquarters.

A poll taken last month by Political Media Research, before Mr. Perot's anabout his re-entry began, gave Mr. Clinton a 12-point lead in the state, 43 percent to 31 percent for Mr. Bush, with 11 percent backing Mr. Perot and 15 percent unde-

A total of 823 likely voters were surveyed, with a margin of error at plus or minus 4 percentage points.

It is not necessary to read polls to sense that the tides are running strongly against the president here. Noting that New Jersey has a tradition of electoral volatility, and that Gerald R. Ford, among others, had come from far behind to carry it, former Governor Thomas H. Kean, a moderate Republican who is now president of Drew University, nevertheless termed Mr. Bush's situation "very serious."

"The president doesn't seem to be able to make any inroads with two groups we've had in the past and don't have oow," he said. "On the one hand, you've got the Reagan Democrats, and on the other you've got the white-collar suburban women. They've always been disturbed by the president's stand on abortion, and they're doubly disturbed by the meanness, the meanness, the result of the standard or they be they come in the standard or they are the standard or they are the are they are the they are they are they are they are they ar the real nastiness, that they saw in the

rhetoric at our convention. The Republicans are trying their best to get the comeback under way by linking Mr. Clinton to Governor James J. Florio, the Democrat whose tax increases have left him badly wounded in New Jersey.

publican National Committee, called Mr. Florio "the worst governor in the country" and asserted that he and Mr. Clinton were nothing but "tax-and-spend Siamese

But it is Mr. Florio and Mr. Bush wbom voters here tend to blame for their economic troubles, said Michael Aron, the political correspondent for New Jersey public television, because they have been in office during the years when the state's great boom of the early 1980s turned to

One of the reasons voters are so irritated, he suggested, is that neither of the two seems willing to accept any responsibility. Carl Van Horn, acting director of the Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers University, said Mr. Bush and Mr. Florio had suffered because "the crash and burn

of the local economy has been so deep and

so prolonged, which makes people feel powerless and angry." Only a few years after the boom days, New Jersey oow has one of the highest unemployment rates in the country - 9 percent, compared with the national rate of 7.5 percent — and a devastated indus-

Partly as a result, a number of wealthy business people who normally contribute heavily to the Republicans are giving big money to Mr. Clinton this year.

A Jewish Enclave Tells Bush: Don't Count on Us

By Jonathan Freedland

Washington Post Service SKOKIE, Illinois — In a city that has entered the lexicon of American Jewish history - and where opinions vary enough to warrant five synagogues on a single street — there is a rare manimity. The Jews of Skokie do oot like President George Bush.

They speak of anxieties, anger and a sense of betrayal by the administration.
"He's oot the kind of leader I want for me or my children," said Jerry Cherney, an Orthodox Jew who voted for Mr. Bush in 1988 and twice for Ronald Reagan before

At Slice of Life, a kosher restaurant, he said his car insurance business was "devas-tated" by the economic crisis, adding, "I'm going to be voting for Chinton."

Almost everyone in this Chicago suburb of 60,000 - a third of whom are Jews talks in similar terms about the economy. Rabbis and social workers, who estimate Jewish unemployment to be as high as 14 percent, have established a communal network to help those in need. Nevertheless, a primary complaint with the president is located elsewhere - Israel.

Mr. Cherney cannot forgive the administration for making \$10 billion in loan guarantees, requested by Israel to absorb Soviet immigrants, conditional on a settle-

ment freeze in the occupied territories.
"It was like blackmail," he said, "Do
you blackmail a friend?"

There is anger, too, at the tone Mr. Bush adopted during the loan guarantees faceoff. In a city parity founded by Holocaust survivors and that achieved oational prominence in 1977, when a oco-Nazi group threatened to march here, sensitivnes are acute.

To some, Mr. Bush's comment last year that he was "one lonely little guy" up against "a thousand lobbyists" in Washington was uncomfortably reminiscent of ancient stereotypes of Jewish power.

"That was regarded as very offensive," aid Michael Kotzik, director of Chicago's Jewish Community Relations Conncil. "It questioned our right to make our case to

No Republican presidential candidate would ever hope to win a majority of U.S. Jewry, which has voted solidly Democratic since the 1930s. But Republicans usually gain between a quarter and a third of that vote, as Mr. Bush did in 1988. In a swing state like Illinois, that minority within a minority can count. In New York, Florida and California, where Jews account for 5 percent to 10 percent of the electorate, it

drawn to the Republicans' tough foreign policy, whom Mr. Bush has alienated. They are people like Yosef Posner, a Skokie rabbi to ultrtaorthodox Jews whose

conservative philosophy once put them among the most fervent Republicans. Now, Mr. Posner said, he is uncertain how That a rightist like Mr. Posner is even

considering voting for Bill Clinton is testa-ment to how far the the Democratic cominee's outstretched arm to American Jewry has reached. With a large number of Jewish and pro-

Israel advisers, Mr. Clinton has attempted to woo back the kind of Jews once identified with the late Senator Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington. These oldstyle Democrats liked the Reagan-Bush hard-line policy toward Moscow as much as they distiked the conciliatory stance of George S. McGovern, and later Jimmy Carter, toward the Palestinians. The end of the Cold War and Mr. Clinton's early support of unconditional loan guarantees have communicated to Jewish Reagan Democrats that it may be safe to vote Democratic again.

can be decisive.
Yet, it is precisely these core supporters, composed in part of hawkish Iews once

The message has been underscored by Mr. Clinton's arms-length policy toward the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, who in Skokie at any rate has not shaken off The message has been underscored by

1984 presidential campaign.

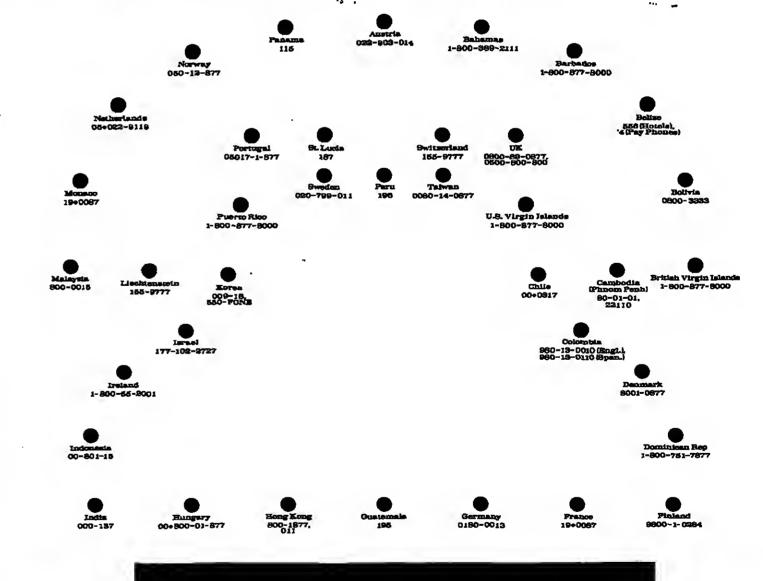
Lorraine Kane, 32, a member of the
Skokie chapter of Children of the Holocaust, whose mother survived the Warsaw ghetto, is proof that what Republican strategists describe as a cynical play for Jewish votes at the expense of black sensi-bilities has paid off.

She said that Mr. Jackson "had something to do with turning me off the Denio-crats, and I've heard that Bill Clinton won't have anything to do with him. I like that a lot. The last thing you want is Jesse Jackson in the White House."

Having voted Republican in the 1980s, she is among those who find a new bookyman, replacing Jackson, hirking presence in the shadows: Patrick J. Buchanan, Almost every Jewish voter interviewed here mentioned his name.

Herbert Kahn, 70, owner of a metal products company and a disenchanted 1988 Bush voter, is typical. "Pat Buchartan was a disgrace," he said of the former Republican candidate's speech at the party's convention in Houston.

Many Skokie Jews say they do not vote as a group. Some are simply traditional liberals who view the Democrats as the party of the underdog; others, often younger and less religious, cast their vote according to general concerns.



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Herald Tribune.

Recovery Plus Sacrifice

Ross Perot demolished his own credibil-ity as the candidate of candor. After his tawdry exit in July and his unconvincing reappearance in October, only one voter in a hundred thinks he has any chance in win. according to the latest New York Times-CBS News Poll. Seven in 10 voters think be should never have returned to the race.

On policy questions, however, voters think better of him. When asked which candidate was tough enough to make unpopular decisions to reduce the federal deficit, voters put Mr. Perot first. Therein lies his chance to turn his quixotic adventure

into a useful exercise.

In fact, he started Tuesday night in a half-hour campaign telecast full of charts and graphs that mercilessly indicted the Bush administration's economic policies. Indictment, however, is the easy part. He could now salvage his reputation by offering his ideas for change while forcing George Bush and Bill Clinton to declare and defend theirs.

So far, Mr. Perot has not put his economic ideas to a true political test. They remain between the covers of a little book called "United We Stand: How We Can Take Back Our Country." He likes to wave the book at television audiences, as though Show and Tell could create policy by osmosis.

How good is his program? The first fact

decisive and wrong. The government's first priority is to promote growth through high-er private and public investment.

True, the deficit is staggeringly large, the \$4 trillion national debt a disgraceful burden. And reducing the deficit can encourage productive private investment. But if deficit teduction goes too far and too fast, and at the expense of public investment, it could bave disastrous effects.

Mr. Perot wants to remove the deficit in five years. To that end, he calls for annual tax increases of \$85 billion or so and annual spending cuts of \$100 billion - including an across-the-board 15 percent cut in discretionary federal programs.

Consider just that 15 percent cut. It could

deal a paralyzing blow to a wide range of essential activities — air traffic control, meat inspection, the FBI. Mr. Perot offers no priorities, nor any analysis of the consequences. And he scarcely mentions the need for public investment in programs like mass transit, worker training and education, which forms the core of Mr. Clinton's strategy.

Mr. Perot proposes several first-rate ideas.

He would trim the defense budget more

expeditiously than Mr. Bush. He would limit employers' deductions for health-care insurance premiums — a revenue-raising idea that would also help control runaway medical costs. He would impose a hefty gas tax, another revenue-raiset that also happens to be excellent environmental policy.

I back and phased in with recovery Mr. Peror's show and tell program could become a realistic approach to the deficit. If linked to a vision, like Mr. Clinton's, for useful public investment, it could be a program worth fighting fot.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Foreign Affairs Will Challenge the President, as Usual, By James F. Hoge Jr.

N EW YORK —As the American presidential campaign heads into the homestretch, the candidates are rediscovering foreign policy. George Bush now backs a ban on combat flights in Bosnian airspace. Bill Clin-ton asserts that he would use force to protect human rights abroad. Ross Peror, newly reborn as a candidate, no

doubt will soon pass on a foreign policy zinger from his volunteers. What we have here, after the preoc-cupation with domestic problems, is a timely reminder that presidents get quickly hard min international affairs regardless of a campaign's focus. The winner in November will figuratively be on Air Force One before you can blurt out "What about the deficit?"

Foreign policy predictably ena-mors presidents because they have more latitude for action than in domestic affairs. This time around, foreign policy will enmesb the chief ex-ecutive because America's economic fortunes rest heavily on international trade and investment decisions.

And, wearying though it may be to contemplate, there will be fresh ideo-

logical and security challenges de-spite the passing of the Cold War. It takes no stretch of imagination to sketch possible threats. Russia may return to an authori-tarianism fueled by nationalist pas-sion, to reduest the bumiliation of an

Economically expanding China may react to increasing frictions with the West by assuming leadership of those countries opposing an

American-led world order

North Korea, prompted by China to follow its model of economic liberalism and repressive politics, may

be tempted to renew aggression against South Korea. Japan, an uneasy U.S. ally, could opt for rearmament in the face of an aggressive China, a nuclear North Korea and a receding United States.
The Islamic world, racked by turbu-

lence, could unite around anti-Western fundamentalism. It does not require a prediction of all power to the fundamentalists in the Islamie world to justify preparedness. Keep in mind that the most active interest in acquiring nuclear technology is found

in Algeria, Libya, Iran and Iraq.
The civil strife in ex-Yugoslavia
and Somalia augurs such conflicts in
other parts of the ex-Communist

world, Africa and parts of Asia.

Duly warned by public sentiment against ambitions to be world policeman, the next president will have to marshal the resources of other nations. Even so, if prudence is to be satisfied the president must per-suade Americans to fout the bill for high-tech, rapidly deployable military forces that are expensive, al-

though less so than today's military.

To be even a catalytic leader, the
United States must compete more effectively against today's economie rivals. The task is compounded by the growing concern of other coun-tries at what they consider America's deficit-avoidance irresponsibility. The return of Ross Perot with a

prompts worries of trade wars beprompts wornes of trade wars between hemispheric trading blocs, Concern will be heightened if the Uruguay Round fails and further efforts at liberalization of global trade and investment end up on the shelf.

Ideology will not prove to be as dead as we would like in the post-Cold War era. Liberal democracy, master "fix-it" plan for the deficit is unlikely to change the established vagueness of the major candidates.

promising materialism through the marketplace and the prospect of indi-



vidual freedom and dignity, is once again proving to be difficult to achieve and fragile at inception.

With communism routed, there remain potent ideological rivals, to democracy. For good or ill, Islam will be a major factor along several strategic fault lines in the post-Cold War world—from west to east, starting at the Adriatic, running through Central Asia and continuing aff the way to outer China; and north to south from the Maghreb and Turkey to Yemen and Sudam.

Confucian statism is another deep-

and turkey to temen and status.

Confucian statism is another deeply rooted ideology with continuing potency. And that old nemesis, expansionist nationalism, percolates in pansionist nationalism, percolates in a number of places around the globe. Many Americans look to collective responses for reducing the U.S. burden of leadership. Yet one cannot expect too much too quickly. Coalitions of states are hard to create the coalitions of states are hard to create the coalitions of states are hard to create the coalitions. ate and to hold together. Internaate and to hold together, interna-tional law and processes are still in their infancy. Sovereignty is becom-ing more porous in the developed world, but not yet in the vastly more populated developing regions. Late attention of candidates to for-ing the process of the if

cign policy should be taken as due, if madequate, warning. The next president will be up to his eyeballs in the problems of the world, even as he wrestles with unattended domestic ills:

The writer, former publisher of the New York Daily News, became editor of Foreign Affairs magazine last month. This article was distributed by the New York Times News Service.

Savimbi Gets His Wish

"Our people bave never experienced a democratic election," Jonas Savimbi deelared correctly a year ago. "Democracy is a new concept to most ... We must edu-cate an entire nation." Angola bas now held its first free election, but Mr. Savimbi, the anti-Communist rebel leader, is trailing badly. So be rejects the people's judgment, indignantly cries fraud, and threatens to resume a 16-year-old civil war. That is his idea of educating a nation?

In fact, the Angolan election bas been praised as orderly and generally fair by the U.S. State Department, by foreign observers — American, Canadian, European and by 400 United Nations monitors. Mr. Savimbi's losing National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UN-ITA, offers no evidence of systematic fraud or intimidation.

The responsible course for Mr. Savimbi is to heed the advice of Herman Cohen, assistant secretary of state for Africa: Accept the results and work with the winner to build a democratic future.

True, the election's winners, President, José Eduardo dos Santos and his once Sovi-

et-aided Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, have an erratie and tutbulent past to live down. But so does Mr. Savimbi, a former Maoist turned conservarive ally of South Africa and covert tecipi-ent of \$250 million in CIA aid. Much to the embarrassment of his longtime American backers, be has more recently been accused by defectors of ordering the execution of senior UNITA officials, including the move-

ment's onetime Washington representative. These charges and other scandals played a part in Mr. Savimbi's loss to a ruling party that bas scrapped old dogmas and nurtured a moderate reputation. Angolans are weary of a war that has killed and crippled tens of thousands and wasted billions in oil revenues; they have voted for the promise of peace and reconciliation.

If Mr. Savimbi wishes to march backward, Americans -especially his conservative admirers - have an obligation to make plain that be will march alone. For years he' has insisted that all he wished was a free election. He can best demonstrate his sincerity by accepting the result.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Building Democracy: A Little Outside Help Goes a Long Way

GEORGETOWN, Guyana — This coun-try is about to have a change of govern-ment as a result of free elections for the first time in 28 years. As ex-President Jimmy Carter said bere, it at last joins all the rest of South America in applying the procedure of democratie choice.

As practically everybody else is saying, it probably would not have happened without the international observer teams which watched both the preparation and the conduct of the election, and without Mr. Carter's personal involvement. Not only Guyanese of opposing parties but diplomats, businessmen and ordinary people say Mr. Carter's person-al role made the critical difference.

He bas a unique combination of status and prestige, and of independence, that carned him both anthority and trust to carry out a complicated and sensitive mission. But the fact that he was able to do it reflects some-thing new in the world, not only part of the tide toward democracy but an acceptance by states that they need an international stamp of legitimacy and that it is not foreign interference to provide it with fair conditions.

How much this means, even when leaders have to risk their hold on power, was made evident when President Hugh Desmond Hoyte was induced to make crucial reforms in his election plans after Mr. Carter bluntly threatened to refuse the invitation to lead an obBy Flora Lewis

server mission if the reforms were not made. As of this writing, Mr. Hoyte has not con-ceded his obvious loss, and the transfer of power has not been made. Things could still go drastically wrong. But there is a fair chance that they won't and that Cheddi Jagan, who has claimed with good grounds that he was cheated of election nearly 30 years ago, will soon be president. It has been fascinating to be a member of the observer team and get an

insight into how it actually worked.

This is a large undeveloped country with a small population, some 800,000. A former British colony, it is peopled mainly by the descendants of aliens brought to work here. slaves from Africa and indentured laborers from India. They live together but they don't like each other, and politics is predominantly racial. The Indo-Guyanese have a slight majority but the Afro-Guyanese have ruled since before independence in 1966 because Britain and the United States worried about Mr. Jagan's pro-communism. Now they don't care, and his predominantly Indian party has won.

So, in a way, change here results from the end of the Cold War. But the Cold War alone did not prevent democratic choice. That had to . be introduced, not only by outside pressure but with help where the mechanisms were missing. It is a lot trickier than it looks from a distance, a sophisticated and often intrusive operation veiled with endless gestures of respect for local anthority and diplomatic finesse. There were many back-room argu-ments about whether observers should help bewildered election officials or just see wheth-

er their problems were bumbling or cheating. There were tense moments on election day and the day after when the whole exercise threatened to blow up because a small mob of rioters drove election workers from their headquarters, and then because ballot boxes just were not reaching the center on time. Mr. Carter intervened.

It's a dicey thing. As an observer, I visited some 20 polling stations and watched the counting at two. I did not see any cheating, but I was surprised at being considered al-most an official and being asked to arbitrate in some small disputes, which I declined to do, saying that I would make a report but could not intervene. You feel it made a difference, though, that an outsider was present.

The key to the monitoring system is a "quick count" in which observers directly mitor-and report the actual count in a carefully chosen sample of pretincts. The projection can be wrong but not by more than 2 percent. If the officially announced results are drastically different, the presumption of cheating is overwhelming and Mr. Carter is prepared to announce it, as he did when Manuel Noriega stole the election in Panama. It is a powerful deterrent.

For reasons of tact that I don't accept, he does not announce his projection if the officialresults proclaim the winner that his count has ascertained. But the important thing is that the voters' decision is honored. Endorsement by the observer mission is a seal of legitimacy.

This has implications that go far beyond the choice of government. It encourages the cynical and resigned to participate in eleccynical and resigned to participate in elec-tions with new hope. Legitimacy is a promise of political stability and economic advance, as well as of standing in the world, which matters a lot to people in poor countries. The wave of democracy has come because so many people concluded, as Winston Chur-chill said, that all the other systems are worse.

But it is not easy to establish and it is not easy to maintain in countries without strong institoring is a relatively new tool that gives remarkable support, only feasible when existing governments agree but becoming harder and

harder to refuse and defy.

It is another way countries are accepting. responsibility for each other and the idea that man and civil rights transcend sovereign rights. That is not yet irreversible, but it is,

ing strength, even in little forgotten places. O Flora Lewis.

as much as engines of free commerce.

It is not politically correct for gov-

eruments to acknowledge this, but it

does slip out. During the debate be-fore the French referendum on the

Maastricht treaty on European union, President François Mitterrand based

his winning case almost entirely on the "protection" that the French economy

would receive from integrating more

Zealots Against Research

Other Comment

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Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, S. Camerbay, Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel.472-7768. Tix RS56928

Mrng. Dir. Asia: Rolf D. Kranephil, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong, Tel. 8610616. Telex: 61170

Mrng. Dir. U.K., Garry Thome, 63 Long Acre, London WCZ. Tel. 86-4802. Telex: 262009

Gen. Mrg. Germany: W. Lauterbech, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfam) M. Tel. (069) 726755. Tix 416721

Pres. U.S.: Michael Courty, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Telex: 477175.

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The most extreme abortion opponents in the Republican Party scored a final shame- has been sold or donated for the benefit of a ful victory on Monday when they succeeded in killing a major research bill because of a farfetched fear that it would encourage abortions. The measure, which bad the support of 85 senators, including such opponents of abortion as Strom Thurmond, Mark Hatfield, John Danforth, David Durenburger and Dennis DeConcini, was a reauthorization bill for the National Institutes of Health that would bave lifted the fiveyear-old presidential ban on fetal rissue research. It will be the first order of business when the Senate reconvenes in January, but it is possible that the fetal research provision will not even be necessary by then, since Bill Clinton has promised that if he is elected he will lift the ban immediately.

Because research on fetal tissue transplants shows great promise in treating Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's, diabetes and spinal cord injury, scientists bave consis-tently urged that the Reagan-era restrictions be removed. A panel of experts convened by the Department of Health and Human Services and including theologians, physicians, scientists and lawyers (some of whom are opponents of abortion) recommended the change and specifically found that allowing research would not encourage abortion. President George Bush ignored that report and earlier this year vetoed a bill that would have changed the policy while providing strong safeguards to protect do-

Cambodia at a Crossroad

The Cambodian peace process stands

at a crucial moment of transition. Either

the Khmer Rouge tactic of bluff and delay

will be allowed to put at risk the entire

settlement strategy that was agreed, with

much acclaim and relief, in Paris last

October; or the international community

will summon the courage to conduct free

the Khmer Rouge does not control. lead-

ing to the creation of a legitimate and

democratic government that can get on

with the urgent task of rebuilding this

No one outside the Khmer Rouge

strongholds in western Cambodia wants

shattered nation.

elections in the bulk of the country, which

specific person. Instead the president announced the creation of a tissue bank that would accept only material from ectopie pregnancies and spontaneous abortions.

Experts in the field believe that these two

sources will not produce enough tissue for useful research. Nevertheless, Senator Edward Kennedy responded with a new bill. Give the president's tissue bank a year to work, be said, and then allow the use of tissue from induced abortions only when the bank is not capable of providing enough material. This was not good enough for the hardliners, and they began to stall last week. Although 35 senators voted to proceed to the motion to consider the measure, that is merely the first step toward passage; many hours of debate and a second cloture vote were threatened. By Monday, with no word of comptomise or encouragement from the White House, the bill was taken down.

This issue is so tangentially connected to abortion, so needlessly tied up in the most unreasonable fears of abortion opponents, that it provides ample evidence of how deeply in thrall to the hard right the president is Once again he has capitulated to those on the fringe whose arguments have been rejected even by many of the Senate's most consistent abortion opponents. This disgraceful triumpb of hysteria over medical research will be remembered and must be reversed.

ing forces in Cambodia.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Yet proceeding with elections tells the

Khmer Rouge that it will not be able

simply to suffocate the peace process by

delay and uncertainty. At the same time, it

forces the Khmer Rouge to recognize that

it faces being reduced from an internation-

ally recognized participant in the Cambo-

dian solution to a rump insurgency against

an elected government whose legitimacy will be accepted by the world community.

- The Australian Financial Review (Sydney).

When Trade Winds Fall, Free Traders Chug Along in Convoys

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton has refused to deliver the big waffle on trade that the Bush cam-paign expected to wolf down. The governor's offering is more like a down-home biscuit waiting to be buttered, After long hesitation, Mr. Clinton has endorsed George Bush's free trade agreement with Canada and

The focus is increasingly on what to do about the unemployment that comes with free trade.

Mexico. The governor called for additions, but be said that they can be made "without renegodating the ba-sic agreement" achieved by President Bush's negotiator Carla Hills after months of hard and skillful slogging. Mr. Clinton's changes to the North American Free Trade Agreement would not be negotiated with Canada

and Mexico. They would be negotiated with the U.S. Congress. The changes are the butter of the Clinton biscuit, in the form of job retraining and compensation for the 150,000-plus American workers likely to lose

their jobs because of the agreement. "The big question is how much you are willing to pay to ease the pain and dislocation the agreement will cause to American workers," a Clinton associate said last month in urging a clear endorsement. The text itself is sound. The questions that need to be answered will be in the implementing legislation Congress will pass."

That is pretty much what Mr. Clin-ton said on Sunday, thwarting Busb advisers who beped he would try to placate organized labor by being much more equivocal. The Bush campaign was set to use a free trade wallle to portray Mr. Clinton as a captive of labor, which opposes the agreement, and other "special interests."

Instead Mr. Clinton treated the

By Jim Hoagland

agreement seriously and positively, recognizing that it is at the heart of the defining issue of this campaign. That issue is not the budget deficit, which is only part of the economic swamp that America has entered, and it is not taxes. The issue is the country's global

competitiveness and its vulnerability to foreign economic forces. The Bush and Clinton approaches to free trade seem complementary, not antagonistic - unlike Ross Perot's pagnacious protectionism, which could be the wild card in the presidential debates. By endorsing the-trade agreement, Mr. Clinton comes close once again to praising Mr. Bush with faint damns, in Walter Russell Mead's felicitous phrase.

As the challenger, Mr. Clinton can afford to be more candid about the global economic contraction that is changing the politics of trade as this campaign progresses. And he has identified himself with the issue of worker retraining and education more

successfully than has the president, even though Mr. Bush now champions a \$10 billion plan to compensate and retrain workers affected by the trade agreement and other job dislocation. In the past two years, countries have moved from playing offense on free trade to playing a new kind of defense. It is not the classical defense of protectionism. The focus is increasingly on what to do about the unemployment that comes with free

ton implicitly accept that trade-off. At the outset, the North American trade agreement, the European Community's plan for an ever tighter mion and Japan's embryonic yen trade bloc were knives to carve up a still expanding trade pie. (The North American agreement progressively climinates tariffs between the United States and Mexico, phasing out Mexi-can barriers that have restricted the flow of U.S. goods, services and investment into Mexico.) But today the trade blocs take shape as shelters

fully into the European market.

At a congressional hearing on Sept.
8, Mrs. Hills said that one benefit of trade, Both Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinthe North American agreement would be "that 1.6 million would-be Mexican immigrants would forgo jobs in the United States and stay home," working in Mexico as the agreement "toduces pressures for immigration."

And on television on Aug. 12 the
defended the agreement she had just
negotiated as one that would reduce the job losses that the United States would otherwise suffer — an agree-ment that would keep things from getting worse than they already are.

If U.S. factories decide to move abroad, the agreement will encourage them to move to Mexico rather than to Southeast Asia. That is better, she said "because Mexico spends 70 percent of every trade dollar in this country," while "a company that locates in Asia buys about 10 percent of its inputs from the United States" cates in Asia buys about 10 percent or
its inputs from the United States."
She cited General Electric as saying
that "for every job it places in Medico, it secures three jobs" that currently exist in the United States.

She speaks with proper but incen-

renient realism. A global recession drowns out the bold trumpet that Mr. Bush hoped to play on free trade in this campaign. And Mr. Clinton escapes getting splattered with a waffle.

The Washington Post.

Clinton Should Prescribe Some of Perot's Medicine

WASHINGTON — With a big lead in the polls, Bill Clinton is likely to be elected. But before taking the first to happen. But everyone must be aware of the risks of the second. The Khmer Rouge remains a well-armed and office be will discover that the economy is in deeper trouble than it was well-positioned military force which when he was nominated. Growth is slowing not only in America but also around the world. could, if it chose, exact a very high cost from the United Nations peacekeep-

Commendably, his recovery plan would redirect spending away from defense and toward education and training and, to a lesser extent, the infrastructure. These proposals should improve long-run growth and eventu-ally belp reverse the trend toward greater mequality in income.

But they would not get the economy growing faster in the short run because the additional spending over the next four years would be more than offset by cuts in defense, federal employment and other programs, and higher taxes on the wealthy and

foreign corporations.

President George Bush's plan would not provide any short-term stimulus, either. His proposed tax cuts would be offset by cuts in emittements and other spending.
Fiscal policy (the budget) would not make the economy grow faster unless Mr. Clinton tolerated an even higher deficit in the short run. Mr.

Bush, unwilling to run up the deficit, has relied on the Federal Reserve to reduce interest rates to stimulate the economy; that has not worked, main-by because banks do not want to lend. Mr. Clinton should not count on the Fed to rescue him. It might bave to prove its anti-inflation mettle by raising interest rates to counteract financial market fears that a Democratic administration and Congress

would open the budgetary spigot.

And lower rates might not help

much. Short-term rates have been brought to their lowest level in two decades, yet the economy is barely moving forward.

If Mr. Clinton tried to stimulate

the economy by adding to the deficit, be would run the risk that investors, fearing inflation, would push up the rates on long-term bonds, discourag-ing business investment. This would reduce and could offset the stimulus. Or he could propose his current plan and bope that the economy recovers on its own. This risks continuing the stagnation, which would

shorten any boneymoon with Con-gress and the public. There is a way out. Mr. Clinton should propose that Congress immediately enact a two-part plan.

Part one would consist of temporary stimulus measures that would raise the delicit in the short run: aid to cities, an investment tax credit and some infrastructure spending (this would take time to crank up), totaling perhaps \$50 billion in 1993 and a

somewhat lower amount in 1994.
Part two would include deficit-reducing measures intended to begin taking effect automatically in 1995. If this portion of the plan was real, investors could be confident that budget policy would not be inflationary in the future and would bid long-term bond rates down. This would reinforce the effects of the short-run stimulus.

The deficit-reduction steps in the Clinton plan, however, are far too small to be credible. Virtually all of the projected deficit reductions come from aser A higher growth, and

By Robert E. Litan

only about \$25 billion from specific proposals by 1996; even economists friendly to Mr. Clinton have questioned this saving.

If he proposed a temporary stimu-

hus package, fears that it would ignite inflation would place even greater pressure on him to produce a more concrete long-term deficit reduction plan. One way would be to adapt Ross Perot's plan but delay higher taxes and further budget cuts for several years. Another idea is to combine Mr. Clinton's health insurance plan with a value-added tax on consumer goods that would more than finance

the health costs.

The key is including the long-run deficit reduction measures in the same legislative package as the short-run stimulus. If Mr. Clinton snort-run summus. If Mr. Canton said the deficit could wait, the financial markets would probably disagree and behave accordingly.

As a Democrat who favors Mr. Chinton, I realize that he would take great risks if he said today that this was what he intended in do. Mr. Bush

would attack the short-run part of the plan for increasing the deficit. Con-stituencies like the elderly might get nervous if Mr. Clinton embrace real deficit reduction, even if it did not start for several years.

But Mr. Perot's re-entry into the race could change Mr. Clinton's calculations. Without attacking Mr. Perot, he could make the obvious point that to adopt the Perot austerity plan now would be economic suicide, contracting the economy when it needed stimulus. But Mr. Clinton it needed stimulus. But Mr. Clinton storm, against an Italian advanced could also say he would be ready to post in the San Pellegrino valley. The

consider some Perot medicine on a more realistic, orderly schedule.

It would be hard to make a claim. that the governor was pandezing to. Perot voters if he asked them to share in the long-term sacrifice that the Perot plan calls for. Why, Mr. Clinton might even be able to get Mr. Perot to drop out (again) and to endorse him.

The writer, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Arming the Enemy

PARIS — The French have inflicted a defeat on King Behanzin. The world will rejoice at the lesson taught the Dahomean monarch, in whose territory the abominable customs of human sacrifice and slave-trading were in full vogue. The discovery of new Krupp guns, German rifles and German munitions on the field of battle has created an unfavorable impression. It would have been more pleasant to record that in a campaign against barbarism all the Powers were at one and that none had consented to supply arms to the enemy.

1917: The Italian Front

ROME - The most striking action fought along the Italian front during the last few days took place on the night from Friday [Oct. 5] to Satur-day, when the Austrians launched a surprise artack, under cover of a

Austrians also set up a lively barrage to prevent the arrival of reinforcements. The occupants of the posts held out gallandy, however, and the rein-forcements came up all the same. The enemy was driven back to his trenches.

1942: 'Barbaric Crimes' WASHINGTON - [From our New York edition: President Roosevelt,

York edition: President Roosevelt, condemning the continuance of "barbarie crimes" being committed by the enemy against the civilian population in occupied countries, served notice today [Oct. 7] that "surrender to the united nations" of war criminals of the Axis constitutes one of the war aims of the American government. aims of the American government. aims of the American government. The United States is prepared to cooperate in setting up a joint commission for the investigation of war crimes. "Just and sure punishment shall be meted out to the ringleaders responsible for the organized murder of thousands of innocent persons and atrocities which have violated every tenet of the Christian faith."



INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1992

Hawkeye, Individualist: Still a Political Problem

ican consciousness was quickened

during the British struggle with the French in North America.

One young Virginian, name of

would be put in the service of

problem has been that most Amer-

icans do not feel, or want to feel

"The Last of the Mohicans" was

govern a nation of Hawkeyes.

that consciousness.

WASHINGTON — If you crave relief from the tedium of 1992, spend a few hours in 1757. The new movie made of James Fenimore Cooper's novel "The Last of the Mohicans" is not restful, but it is at heacing immersion in some great American themes, and in the company of a mythic figure who flits boundlessly across the forest floor of Americans' national dreams.

The movie made from Cooper's cemarkahly cinematic novel (it is all pursuit and rescue, with the rustle of gingham skirts in the wilderness) illuminates today's politics. It illustrates a tension - think of it as the call of the forest against the claims of community - that still conditions our politics.

or The movie opens with a panorama of what is supposed to be the New York wilderness beyond AlbaBy George F. Will

oy 235 years ago. Actually, the set- lem. Still is. A distinctively Amerting is the Great Smoky Mountains of North Carolina. But this Arcadia is not Eden. It is infested with British and French forces enlisting rival Indian tribes in their contest for control of the continent.

One brief scene in "The Last of the Mohicans" concisely explains the first of the Americans, A dandified British officer is haranguing some buckskin-clad colonials, hectoring them to join the fight against the French. One man in particular is skeptical. The officer becomes furious: "You call yourself a patriot and loyal subject to the Crown?"

The colonial, Hawkeye, is lacon-"Don't call myself subject_to

Hawkeye was a political prob- died hours apart. The passing of barely constrain and where the in-

the Founders' generation plunged the young republic into anxiety about the malleability of its char-acter and the perishable nature of its virtue. Everything precious seemed as liable to vanish as the wilderness was vanishing under the

Washington, acquired in that assault of ax and plow. struggle military experience that Cooper was born to wealth and raised in America's Bethlehem: Cooperstown, New York, mythic Ever since, America's political birthplace of baseball. He went to Yale and then to Europe, the path taken by many other Americans subject to much at all. It is hard to worried that American society was too thin, too lacking in material for literature. But it was on the fronoublished in the magical year of tier, where society was thinnest 1826, the 50th anniversary of the that he gave America its first and Declaration of Independence, the most enduring romance. It is the romance of life lived on the edge, vear when, on the Fourth of July, where law and social convention

from deluding oneself about the cur-

rent situation: The Bundesbank al-ready dominates Europe's economy,

because it holds the strongest single position and because the present Eu-

ropean Monetary System does not provide for shared decision-making.

The joy of monetary union would be

the end of this domination and the

CHRISTINE ROSSINI.

beginning of shared responsibility.

Bronx Boys at the Astor

Regarding "Bicycling Is Changing Gears," (Sports, Sept. 24):

word for it that boys from Brook-

lyn and Oneens used to dream

clock at the Biltmore; but for boys

from the Bronx, the meeting place

was under the clock at the Astor.

Villefranche-sur-Mer, France.

STANLEY B. ALPERN.

I'll have to take Samuel Abr's

into the fringe of the forest.

The movie's violence, although graphic, is not gramitous. It is part of the movie's meticulous realism. a convincing re-creation of premodern war comparable to the battle scenes of "Henry V" and "Glo-

ry." This was a heroic age because beyond the mostly coastal settlements America could be a terrifying place. But transcending the hair-raising (literally: the scenes of scalpings are not for the squeamish) adventure story is the figure of Hawkeye, casting a shadow for-ward over political history.

Hawkeye, the first great popular hero of American fiction, is the man between - between forest and settlement, between tepee and drawing room, leading a life that is one long declaration of independence.

Based in part on Daniel Boone, Hawkeye foreshadowed some similar spirits, such as Huck Finn thinking it might be time to "light out for the Territory." Huck going down the Mississippi and Thoreau going up the Merrimack recall resi-less Hawkeye, heading out, tending West, toward "Can-tuck-ee." When Shane's solitary profile, tall in the saddle, follows the setting

sun, Hawkeye is seen again.
The frontier, declared closed in 1890, was gone before that, but it lives in our national memory, as does an ambivalent stance toward cultural echoes express a perennial American tension. It is between nature and culture, between the idea of a self-created individual acknowledging no social bonds or debts to society, and the individual as a citizen, obligated to the society

This is why politics is such a difficult business in America. Politicians must tread lightly lest they arouse the Hawkeye - "Don't call myself subject to much at all" who sleeps lightly, when he sleeps at all, in all of us.

Washington Post Writers Group

In a Grocery Far From Home

Again the young man asked

"Plastic or paper, lady?" Lady? I thought I was a wom-

an. What was this lady husiness?

"Honey, he just means how do

you want it wrapped? In a plastic

I had such a large, attentive

audience by now that I found the

question difficult. Which was

more ecological? I should give

the right answer. Making paper

bags destroyed the trees and for-

ests. But was the plastic bio-whatever? I never had learned

that word. I made a wish that the

The young man seemed re-lieved. He snapped open a large bag and placed it on a frame at

the end of the check-out counter.

Your license, please, and an-

All this hassle for \$22.20. I

thought about giving the grocer-ies back, but my daughter and

for them — three tomatoes (they

had asked me to look for organie

berg, but French and leafy), three

red apples (they were so polished I squished one a little to see if it

was real), black olives (I bunted

them all over the store), sharp cheddar cheese (they didn't tell

me there were a dozen varieties).

and steak (ah, I thought, after 30 years in Europe I could easily

choose steak, but no, there were

packaged steaks, each with dif-

ferent names). I couldn't give it

all back, it was to be our dinner.

meters - I mean yards

and said, "Plastic, please."

other piece of identity.

And ma'am? And dear?

bag or in a paper bag."

By Susan M. Tiberghien

GENEVA — "Plastie or paspoke American, but I didn't perform American. "Let me see dear," she said appeasingly. "I don't want to man with a ponytail, as I was looking in my purse for enough make you any trouble." cash to pay for the groceries. had returned to the States to be-

May I pay with my American Express card?" I said, turning to the woman at the cash register,

come a grandmother.

MEANWHILE

not yet ready to tackle the option of plastic or paper.
No, ma'am, only Visa or

"And a check?" With two identification cards, ma'am," she answered, handing me the stub. Her fingernails were extraordinary, longer than any I had ever seen, and

have a driver's license?" I started to fill our the check. "I have a driver's license but

painted brilliant pink. "Do you

The young man who had asked me about plastic or paper eyed me with curiosity. He had three earrings of different lengths all

on the same ear. "What did you say, dear?" asked the cashier. The line behind me was getting longer, but it was also getting

"I said my license is Swiss. I don't live here, I live in Swit-

zerland." Everyone turned toward me. If only I had had a hint of an accent, no one would have paid attention. This was Cambridge, Massachusetts, where in summertime every second person speaks a foreign language. But my English sounded like their English. Where did I

come from? I looked American, l

So out came my Swiss driver's license, written in French, with a photo of me about 20 years back, well, maybe 30. The cashier looked at me again and then back at the photo. Skepticism. Next came my American passport, recently renewed. Mistrust. Grand-

mothers do age. She rang for the manager her bright pink fingernail poised on the bell.

I waited. The young man who was packing my groceries stopped and waited. The people in line

If only I had a hint of an accent, no one would have noticed. But my English

sounded like theirs.

stood still and waited. No one murmured, no one was impatient. This, too, was different I could hear the air conditioners hum.

When the manager arrived dressed in a gray, pin-striped suit, I was so confused I reached out to shake his hand. I was ready to apologize. I had only wanted to do the shopping for my daugh-ter and son-in-law and their 3day-old baby. I had flown from Geneva to be a grandmother. I

was even trying to be an ecologi-cal grandmother.
"Is this all right?" I asked, pushing the check, the Swiss driver's license and the American passport in his direction.

"Yes," be smiled. "Everything is line." As be signed the back of my check, I could feel the wave of general relief. "You know," he said, "I always dreamed about going to Switzerland.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

After the War Was Over

"Regarding "The Picture in Kuwait" (Opinion, Sept. I) by

MEHL W.

MARIE ...

A Shat at the

Brod Erry

L M PERSON

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B WILL ..

.With more than 30 years' experience in the Middle East in diplo-... soncy and business, and as an Arabib-speaker, I recently (mid-August) made my first trip to Kawait since the war.

. I, too, found Kuwaitis changed, but in my view, their better side nearly always bad prevailed. They have in a way lost their innocence by dint of the brutality they had snifered. They are concerned

about security, both personal and national. That is understandable.

Further, they continue to endure the absence of thousands of their the absence of thousands and sons fathers, brothers, husbands and sons still being held by Iraq. Invasion, killing, torture, rape and hostage-holding are a terrible shock for any population, and one that requires years from which to recover.

Kuwait has recovered with a speed and spirit hard to rival. The Kuwaitis have paid for their defense and reconstruction themselves. Providing free education and health care to all their citizens, they have wisely invested their saving in the United States,

As for Kuwait's reaction to the Palestinians, no nation surpassed Kuwait in supporting the Palestin-ians and their cause — until August 1990, when the Palestinian leadership repaid that support by championing Iraq's military sci-zure of Kuwait. The Kuwaitis were

justifiably shocked. I found oothing but expressions of personal appreciation among individual Kuwaitis for the help of the U.S.-led allied coalition, and be all things to all people." Mr. open gratitude for the United parallel coalition, and have lost carional coalitions. States' continuing participation in have lost outlonial confidence and the defense of the Gulf.

JAMES R. FEES.

I have been living in Kuwait since January and have not found, in my extensive trips around the

of Kuwaitis from all walks of life have given me handshakes or hugs upon learning that I am an American. The only graffiti I have found

in the country still proclaims thanks to "President BOUSH" and the United Nations forces. Ken Craven "found bitle com-mitment to rebuilding the nation." Yet, there is abundant activity on the highways and in the Iraqibombed markets. And stores are

well-stocked, an impossibility had infrastructure not been rebuilt. JACOB P. RAYAPATI.

Safat, Kuwait. Bush Keeps Rolling On

Regarding "Nice Clinton, Bad Bush?" (Letters, Sept. 22) by Wil-liam L. Lewis 3d: At last, one Ione voice in the wilderness. I thought I was the only one to have been appalled by the steady drip, drip, drip of negative press directed at President George Bush. Surely it says something about the character, staming and determination of the man that he has kept going. A lesser man would have given up months ago.

G. CURRAN. Exeter, England.

And He Should Know Regarding "Election Notes"

Just when I had almost given up on Dan Quayle, he has perfectly described George Bush in a few words. "When our presidents have vacillated or fied or attempted to steered toward crisis."

FRED FREDRICKS.

Perot's Ins and Outs

It is typical of Ross Perot. He joins the presidential battle so that country, any evidence of "a wave he can say, "I was there." He pulls of terrorist shootings and bomb- ont when the fighting gets tough.

ings." I have found this country to Then he jumps back in so he can be the safest place in the world.

As for the supposed lack of gratitude to the United States; dozens

say, "I was there ontil the end."

With a record like that, even Ross Perot wouldn't vote for Ross Perot. PHIL LUBOFF.

Return to Munich

Regarding "Munich 1938 Revisited" (Letters, Sept. 18):

The Yugoslav situation is not merely a "local quarrel," as Geof-frey Byrne-Sutton writes. After Serbia has attained, through territorial expansion and genocide, its "Greater Serbia," what comes next? Kosovo? Albania? And if Greece is dragged in, so is the rest of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, for NATO is based on mutual defense. The situation not only destabilizes the Balkans but encourages nationalistic conflict in Russia and the former Soviet Union.

Incidentally, the statesmen doing the negotiating are acting as if Serbia were following the rules of di-plomacy and agreement, rather as Chamberlain did with Hitler. And finally, a show of force in 1938 could have deterred Hitler, but appeasement encouraged him. JOHN A. BLEVIN.

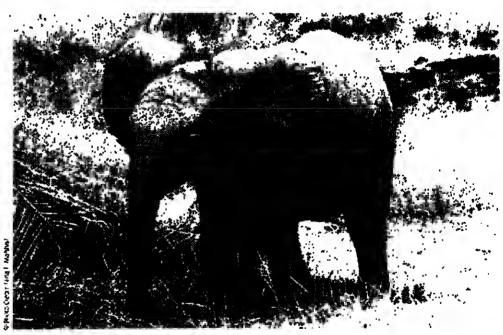
Mitcham, England. **Bundesbank Myths**

The recent crisis in the European Community has unveiled two misconceptions about the Bundesbank. First, that the Bundesbank should have done something (00 one is quite sure exactly what) to head off the currency crisis.

central bank in the role of godfather and ignores its actual purpose: to maintain economic stability in Germany, Blame thrown to the Bundesbank for the chronic weakness in the British economy and the ineffectiveness of British policy evades the issue of who is competent to address those problems

The second misconception is: If monetary union, as conceived in the Maastricht treaty, comes about, the Bundesbank will dominate Europe's economy. The fallacy here comes

HE'S BEING PROTECTED BY THE BAN



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A Sharp Increase In Refugee Flow From Cuba to U.S.

By Larry Rohter
New York Times Service

KEY WEST, Florida - For the first time since the Mariel boatlift brought 125,000 Cubans to the United States in 1980, refugees desperate to flee the dictatorship of Fidel Castro are arriving here steadily in large groups aboard Cuban ves-sels, in defiance of U.S. and Cuban restrictions.

The authorities say nearly 1,000 refugees have arrived in the last two months, nearly half the number for all of last year. The authorities say that in contrast to the Cubans who arrived here in the last decade, mainly in family groups or mostly io small oumbers est influx includes larger groups of people transported on com-mercial or private boats.

The vessels leave the refugees just offshore, on uninhabited islands or near lighthouses.

On Monday, a Cuban fishing trawler pulled up to the main downtown beach at Key West just before dawn and let 19 people wade ashore. The refugees included Oscar Mestril Ramirez, 49, who said the group sailed out of a harbor near Ha yana on Sunday night.

"We made a deal, an arrangement through an intermediary, Mr. Mestril said. They told us when and where they would pick us up and where they would leave us off."

Under U.S. immigration laws, Cubans are allowed to apply for and be given political asylum more quickly than any other national group. The Su-preme Court agreed this week to consider the Bush administration's policy of forcing refugees from neighboring Haiti to return to their homeland when picked up on the high seas. But rulings on those cases will not affect Cubans.

' The Bush administration argues that Cubans are political refugees and that an over-whelming majority of Haitians are primarily fleeing harsh eco-nomic conditions. The new movement from

Cuba poses a challenge for Washington, which said after the Mariel boatlift that it would never again allow Castro to dictate U.S. immigration policy; the Bush administration has repeated that view.

boatlift, the movement this year is a trickle, not a flood, and appears to be organized more for profit than for humanitar-

ian purposes. Cuban exile groups here say that the arriving refugees de-scribe a growing smuggling network of a character and scope that could function only with the connivance of the Cuban aothoritics. The refugees say the government is increasingly desperate for cash since the collanse of the Soviet Union and the loss of \$5 billion a year in

The reports about refugee smiggling are emerging as a re-cord influx of Cubans seeks asylum in the United States. Officials say that 485 Cubans risked their lives to cross the thark-infested Straits of Florishark-infested Straits of Flori-da in August and that 468 made the 90-mile (145-kilometer) cials say 2,203 Cuban refugees

arrived last year.
Usually the flow of rafts ishes after Labor Day because of changes in wind patterns, currents and water temperatures that make the trip more difficult and dangerous. Bot September was a record month, and Coast Guard officials expect the movement to continue. "All indications are that we don't see an end to this," said a guard official, Steven Kabick. It's a rare occasion that we

don't have rafters coming in. It's become an everyday thing." The people who arrived on Monday included electricians, stevedores, mechanics, farm workers and solderers, as well as an architect, pharmacist, fashion model, boxer, sculptor and dancer. They said they left Cuba because of increasing political repression and economic

A State Department official said Tuesday that although "things are getting worse in Cuba and people in positions of authority may be more amena-ble to a little bribery and looking the other way," there was no reason to believe that an influx of the size of the Mariel immigration wave was likely.
In contrast to the Coast

Guard spokesman's expectation, he said he expected the numbers to start going down in the coming weeks.

JET: A Previous Fire

(Continued from page 1) her letter. "Whether the plane's

right inside engine also fell off has Remnants of the aircraft's flight data recorder, known as the "black box," have been recovered and are being flown to Europe's leading decoding center, in Farnborough

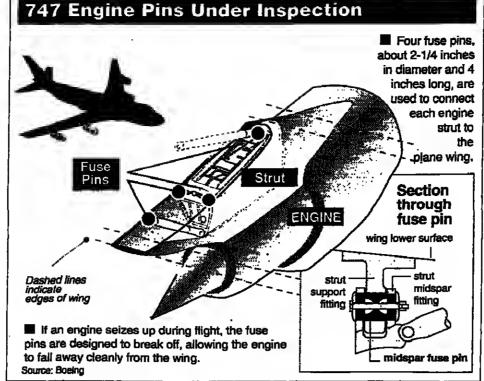
England.
"It was badly damaged, and they are rather pessimistic how much information it will yield," said a Ministry of Transportation spokeswoman. Ellen Timmer.

The U.S. Federal Aviation Auwould order an inspection of engine mounts on some models of

Boeing 747s.

Boeing Co. warned at least some airlines before the disaster that fuse pins in the pylons holding the engines to the wings of most 747 modcls might be faulty, although for-mal notices ordering checks went out only on Monday, the day after

(Reuters, AP)



ALLIES: Envoy Tells Europeans That Clinton Would Aim for Continuity

seemed convinced that Mr. Bush would be reelected despite the substantial lead that Mr. Clinton has held in the polls. Many of them have silently rooted for a Bush victory because they believed a second term would ensure more stability in the Atlantic alliance.

Even Roland Dumas, France's foreign minis-ter, whose prickly relationship with former Sec-retary of State James A. Baker 3d reflected the depth of tensions between Paris and Washington, endorsed Mr. Bush's re-election. He said it was necessary for Europeans to have an experienced and reliable partner heading the U.S.

Mr. Aaron said he has tried to emphasize to the allies that Mr. Clinton would follow many of the trans-Atlantic policies now pursued by the Bush administration. He said Mr. Clinton

(Continued from page 1)

pointed to the harmful effects of

A study by two Dutch scientists, reported in The New England Jour-nal of Medicine in 1990, was the

first to cause major concern. It

showed trans fatty acids raise the

harmful elements in cholesterol

and lower the protective elements.

now confirmed that study. While

the Agriculture Department inves-tigation, conducted for the Insti-

tute of Shortening and Edible Oils,

an industry group, has not yet been published, those who have seen it

say it supports the Dutch work.

"Evidence is growing that transfatty acids raise cholesterol levels

The Agriculture Department has

these fatty acids.

was not inclined to try a different tack in global trade talks, but would try to wrap up the Geneva trade negotiations as quickly as possibly based on the last five years of bargaining. In some areas, a Democratic administration would try to expand cooperation with the allies. Mr. Aaron said. For example, he cited Mr. Chinton's announcement in favor of using

American air power to support European-peacekeeping troops in the Balkans. The Bush administration initially called the idea "reckless," then embraced it. "Unlike the Bush administration," Mr. Aaron said, "we believe that the Balkan conflict is

more than just a European problem."
On European defense, Mr. Aaron said Mr. Clinton's commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization "would remain undiminished," but that he was open to working out a,

just like saturated fatty acids," said highest intake of trans fatty acids.

Dr. Scott M. Grundy, director of In an abstract for a meeting in

the center for human nutrition at June of the Society for Epidemio-

the University of Texas Southwest- logic Research, the researchers re-

ern Medical Center and an expert ported: "Intakes of margarine, on coronary risks of dietary fats, cookies and cake — major sources

who has seen the study. "We of trans isomers — were signifi-should try to reduce the amount of cantly associated with a higher risk

heart disease among those with the as bad as saturated fat.

of coronary heart disease. These

coronary heart disease."

DIET: It's a Fat Flipflop, but Don't Grab the Butter

trans fatty acids in foods."

habits of 85,000 nurses for eight

new kind of security partnership between Americans and Europeans who want to assume greater responsibility.

The biggest shift in foreign policy under Mr. Clinton would probably occur not over Europe-but over China. Richard Holbrooke, an Asia policymaker in the Carter administration, visited Beijing recently to describe the outlines of Mr. Chnton's likely policy to Chinese officials. They presumably were not pleased by what

they heard.

Mr. Aaron said that bipartisan consensus toward China was destroyed when Mr. Bush tried to maintain relatively normal ties in the aftermath of the Tiananmen massacre. He said Mr. Clinton was prepared to wait for a new generation of Chinese leaders who were willing to show more respect for democracy and hu--- WILLIAM DROZDIAK

Party Falls Flat ropeans," he said.

laid on its back. It is 2,200 feet long (670 meters) and 180 feet wide at the arms, and it slopes upward to 104 feet at its highest point. It has 149 lights that shoot straight up, projecting a cross, and one light that spins around.

Further supporting evidence has data support the hypothesis that been found in data from a 1987 greater intake of trans isomers of The government, in an advertise-ment published Tuesday, put a study that followed the dietary fatty acids increase the incidence of price tag of \$12 million on the project. But private contractors say the years. The data from the Nurses'. Claire Regan, director of nutri-Health Study, led by Dr. Walter tion for the International Food In-

cost was above \$50 million. The main inaugural event that had been scheduled for Columbus School of Public Health, show that findings about trans fatty acids, there was an increase in the risk of but questioned whether they were

CURSE:

Willett, a professor of epidemiolo-gy and nutrition at the Harvard organization, did not dispute the

Day, next Monday, was canceled, were the laser and fireworks COLONY: Hong Kong Blueprint

(Continued from page 1)

vers of the colony's 60-member egislative Council will be directive council will be directived elected when Hong Kong is re-turned to the mainland in 1997.

warned against. Mr. Lee, whose United Demo

directly elected representatives, and Britain has been reluctant to move unilaterally for fear of jeop-ardizing a smooth transfer of pow-Under Mr. Patten's plan, the voting age would be lowered to 18 from 21, a series of municipal countive Council "a retrograde step." cils would be entirely directly elected, and 30 so-called functional constituencies, which represent various professional groups in the Legisla-tive Council, would be broadened to include a much higher number of

"The pace of democratization in Hong Kong is — we all know necessarily constrained," Mr. Pat-ten said, referring to China's objections. "But it is constrained, not stopped dead in its tracks."

Mr. Patten also announced that he had accepted the resignations of a majority of the members of the Executive Council inherited from his predecessor Lord Wilson.

China has repeatedly refused to

amend the document to add more

He said he would revamp the Executive Council, or cabinet, so that it would no longer include sit-ting members of the Legislative Mr. Patten said that the change

would allow the Legislative Council to develop into a more mature. representative body, and that he would become directly accountable to it through a series of regular question times akin to the ones that take place in the British Parlia-

ten to avoid the problem of whether be should appoint Martin Legthe colony's most popular politician, to the Executive Council something Beijing had specifically

crats swept last year's direct elect tions, has been labeled a "subversive" by Beijing because of his advocacy of democracy for both Hong Kong and China. He called Mr. Patten's decision to separate the Executive Council and Legista. With power concentrated in Ti body without a single popularly a elected official, he said, "you are is." fact beginning to have what could a be described as a benign dictator.

"And the question is always:
What if the dictator chooses noteo;
be benign anymore?" he added. ""."
Despite the keen interest in than question of democracy, the bulk of Mr. Patten's speech was devoted to quality-of-life issues facing the colony's nearly 6 million residents.

Stressing that Hong Kong's success was linked to its economic prosperity, he vowed not to be spending outpace the colony's and maintain its traditionally low rate of taxation, and to continue to let business, rather than government,

drive the economy.

Martin Barrow, a member of the Legislative Council who is also chairman of the Hong Kong Tong-ist Authority and a director of Jack dine Matheson Holdings, one of the colony's last expatriate-controlled conglomerates, predicted that the speech would receive wide support in the business communi-

But the decision to separate the

TORIES: 2 Different Languages

(Continued from page 1) with Europe." Still, he acknowledged, he does not know enough about it to judge.

"All I know is the fishing and the weather haven't been too good re-cently, and I know I can't blame that on the government or the Eu-

In The Daily Telegraph, a oews-paper where opinions are read as closely as Tory gospel, editorialists also wondered whether Mr. Major's government was wasting too much time and energy in the debate over Europe, when unemployment in Britain is nearing 3 millioo and interest rates, at 9 percent, are still prohibitively high.

The government, the oewspaper declared, much to the ire of Tory leaders, "is allowing itself to appear entirely preoccupied with Maas-tricht, when the British people expect it to confront the desperate peril facing their economy." shows that were to accompany it.

There were many delegates in- oext month."

side the conference itself who con-fessed, in discussions, that they also needed to learn more about the treaty. Paperback copies were selfing for the equivalent of \$21.50 at a stall outside the main hall, Foreign Minister Douglas Hurd

said that the government needed to do a better job of selling the beach fits of the treaty, because Britain's future was inextricably bound to that of the Continent.

"We don't want Britain to be on the sidelines when the security and, prosperity of Europe are being de-cided." Mr. Hurd said.

Robert Lawria, a taxi driver, saidhe could not disagree with what Mr. Hurd had said. Then again, he i said, he is not prepared to agree "Ninety-nine percent of the peo-

ple I talk to don't really understand the Maastricht business," he said: What they want to know, mostly? is if they are going to have a job

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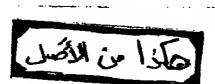
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Officials Verifying Angolan Vote Tally

LUANDA, Angola - Electoral officials were to announce the results of Angola's first free election Thursday after they verified the vote count following allegations that the the vote was rigged.

Jonas Savimbi's group, the Nachopal Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, demanded that the vote count be halted so that the elections could be reviewed, and annulled if necessary, Observers say the rebels were with the state of the state of

Adeading UNITA official, Elias Salepeto Pena, said the group He I would accept the results if a "seribus objective and clear" investigation was made of its fraud claims. "Nebody wants war," he added.

When the count was stopped, President José Eduardo dos Santos, Marxist-turned-free-marketeer. led with 50.8 percent to 39.4 for Mr. Savimbi in the presidential Mr. Davinion in the process were shared among other candidates.

the national electoral council, said definitive results would be announced Thursday, and the United Nations will then assess the fairness of the vote based on reports from 800 international observers. Most observers say the election,

held Sept. 29-30, was fair. Mr. dos Santos will be forced into a runoff against Mr. Savimbi if his vote drops below 50 percent.

In voting for 220 parliamentary seats, Mr. dos Santos's Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola led with 55 percent. UN-ITA had 33.4 percent. Sixteen other parties shared the balance.

Diplomatic pressure on UNITA intensified when the UN Security Council called on UNITA to respect the election results and criticized them for threatening to withdraw troops from the new Angolan national army.

Western diplomats said UNITA appeared to have moderated its position after the announcement that the results would be delayed:

Thai Lawmakers Nullify Amnesty Given to Generals

BANGKOK — Thailand's new day an amnesty granted to generals who ordered soldiers fire at demonhifferent Langt for democracy.

The vote was unanmous in re-ference partial pealing the amnesty, which was promulgated by Prime Minister ference and General Suchinda Kraprayoon fican P. peaking near the end of his brief but bloody the contract the Scores of demonstrators were

Program Variety Line ! card that the comme Prime Minister than the same Named in Seoul

The Associated Press l' Woo named a nonpartisan law scholar and political novice as prime minister Wednesday, a move meant to ensure fairness in the piesidential elections expected in M. Debember.

He appointed Hyun Soong Jong, 72, to replace Chung Won Shik.
Although the prime minister is Although the prime minister is largely a figurehead, a neutral cabinet junder Mr. Hyun is expected to weaken the position of the Democratic I sheral Party candidate, Kim cratic Liberal Party candidate, Kim Young Sam, in the election.

Most

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illed and bundreds were wounded

After the violence, anti-Suchinda forces called for murder trials for him and his military allies.

Mr. Suchinda was named prime minister after indecisive elections in March, He had not sought a parliamentary seat in the elections, and many considered his being put in office by pro-military parties an affront to democracy.

Hundreds of thousands took to.

The generals who ordered the shootings were transferred to obscure posts by the interim prime minister, Anand Panyarachun, who succeeded Mr. Suchinda.

A new election on Sept. 13 put pro-democracy parties into power and they elected as prime minister Chuan Leekpai, who had supported the demonstrators in May. After Wednesday's vote, Mr.

Chuan said his government would, have to study the situation to determine what action, if any, to take against those involved.

Earlier in the day, Sapasit Khumprapan of the Bar Association of Thailand said the association would act on behalf of the families of the slain and bring criminal charges against the generals. ture



COW FEST — Farmers looking over the candidates at a cattle market in Appenzell, Switzerland, held annually in early October,

EUROPEAN

TOPICS

TV Viewers in Portugal Get Their First Private Channel

Portugal's first private television channel went on the air this week, ending a 40-year state television monopoly. SIC, the channel of the Sociedade Independente de Comunicação, said it planned to

offer a mixture of news, Brazilian soap op-eras, movies and situation comedies to entice viewers away from the two state-run chan-The television station, run by Francisco Pinto Balsemão, a publisher and former prime minister of the governing Social Demo-cratic Party, is one of two private channels granted a 15-year franchise by the govern-

ment last year.

The other private channel is Televisão In-

dependente, or TVI, a Roman Catholicbacked group headed by Bishop José Poli-carpo. Scheduled to go on the air early next year. TVI has said it will broadcast programs with a "Christian inspiration."

The SIC network, based in newly built studios just outside Lisbon, will initially be broadcast to Lisbon, Oporto and Coimbra, for eight hours daily and at least 10 hours on Saturdays and Sondays.

Around Europe

Italy's Accademia della Crusca may not have the same zeal in defending linguistic purity as France's Académie Française, but the 16th-century institution objects to too many anglismi, or anglicisms, invading the Italian language. Professor Giovanni Nencioni, president of the academym, which was founded in Florence to establish linguistic norms, said that the Italian language was being corrupted by the thoughtless use of English terms." He said many people turned to anglicisms only to appear fashionable, by using words such as "look" instead of "a very beautiful word like immagine."

Jean Le Garrec, a member of the French Parliament, has proposed creating an annual memorial day for victims of France's Vichy government, which collaborated with Nazi Germany during World War II. Mr. Le Garrec, a Socialist, suggested setting aside July 16. On that day in 1942, Vichy police rounded up about 13,000 Parisian Jews, including more than 4,000 children, and handed them over to German forces who sent them to death camps. Only a handful survived. Mr. Le Garrec said his draft bill already had the backing of 60 members of Parliament.

The McDonald's restaurant chain appears to have won an Il-year battle against local conservationists over the opening of a fast-food outlet in the exclusive London suburh of Hampstead. This week, a London appeal court upheld a previous ruling issued last July that allowed the hamburger giant to open a restaurant in Hampstead's chic High Street. The court dismissed an appeal by the local Camden Council. McDonald's plans to open the restaurant early next year.

Sytske Looijen

Bonn 'Turf Battle' Mars Crackdown Kohl Bloc Split on Neo-Nazis

BONN -At the risk of exposing their own internal feuds and confu sion. Germany's political parties began an effort Thursday to stem the surge of far-right violence that has tarred the country's image

The two-hour debate in the Bundestag starts a difficult autumn for the mainstream parties, whose fumbling and backbiting over immigration are cited as the trigger for an electoral flight to the radical

But signs are that the task has been marred by a new eruption of infighting among Chancellor Helmut Kohl's three-party coalition, and a slack and divided response from the opposition Social Demo-

Legislators face a range of plans for a crackdown on neo-Nazi skinheads - who are linked with the morder of 10 people this year and for a drastic curbing of the right of asylum in Germany.

President Richard von Weizsäcker, exasperated by what he called a "turf battle" in Bonn, seized the second anniversary of German reunification, on Saturday, to appeal to all groups to unite against the far-right threat.

look aside or even stand by and watch as people are hunted down?"

Mr. Kohl's conservatives, comprising the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union, on Tuesday demanded tough new laws, including wider surveillance of far-right activists

and punishment for onlookers who

cheer on rioters.

But the proposal was blocked Wednesday by their junior coali-tion partner, the Free Democratic Party, which said laws were already tough enough and judges only had to apply them more vigorously. ... Rightist attacks continued over-

night. In Karlsruhe, the police said Wednesday morning that Jewish tombstones had been desecrated during the night. It was the fourth desecration of Jewish graves in Germany in a week.

In Eastern Germany, a 34-year old German was severely beaten and stabbed in Magdeburg on Tuesday by 10 skinheads who thought he was a foreigner, the police said. Four youths were arrest

In the coming weeks, the Christian Democratic and the Social Democratic parties are to hold party congresses that will he dominated by plans to restrict political asylum in Germany.

As many as 400,000 people, many of them poor migrants and Gypsies from Romania and Yugoslavia, are expected to enter Germany this year under the country's hiberal asylum policy, which is guaranteed by the constitution.

Housing and feeding these pee-Evoking the Weimar Republic, ple have strained budgets and sa-he said, "Each and every one of us cial tolerance, especially in Eastern cial tolerance, especially in Eastern Germany, where high unemployis called upon to protect our de-mocracy," and added, "Will it be-fall Germany once more that we caused by reunification have aggravated tensions.

Until last weekend, Mr. Kohl seemed to have won over the Free Democrats to his demand for a constitutional change, but the deal was threatened by a demand by the Christian Social Union for an even tighter clamp on asylum.

Abortion Vote Puts Irish Government in a Delicate Position

By James F. Clarity

issues in this predominantly Roman Catholic country, by setting a referendum on

Parliament came back into session on Wednesday, a day after the government thrown into confusion in February by a Supreme Court decision that liberalized the law but did not make it clear to what extent abortions would be legal in the fu-

In a statement after a cabinet meeting on New York Times Service Tuesday, officials said there would be sep-DUBLIN — The Irish government has arate votes on the conditions under which ringerly begun a new national debate on abortion might he permitted; the right to abortion, one of the two most divisive travel abroad for an abortion, and access to information about abortion options outside Ireland.

The wording of the questions has yet to be decided. How Prime Minister Albert Reynolds's

disclosed its plans for a three-part referen-dum on Dec. 3. The abortion law was and the equally delicate question of divorce, will affect its ability to retain power in a national election that is expected within the next year.

whether it favored a law permitting divorce, or even a referendum on the matter. although it indicated that a referendum

Abortion is now the more volatile issue. The country was recently reminded of the position of the Catholic Church when Pope ohn Paul II appeared to tell a group of Irish bishops in Rome that he favored a constitutional prohibition against abor-

He said that outlawing abortion was "a conrageous defense of life" and that "to uphold this principle and to enshrine it The government recently issued a study democratically in the constitution and laws that called for discussion of the divorce of the state does not imply insensitivity to

complex and difficult situations,"
"Another Blow to Pluralism," was the

headline of the main editorial in The Sunday Tribune, a liberal weekly. The thrust of the pope's remarks, it said, "was dismaying from the perspective of those who may wish to advance in Ireland the concept of a phuralist, tolerant, and just society."

A poli published on Oct. 1 by The Irish

Times showed that 58 percent of those responding opposed a referendum to impose a total ban on abortion, apparently preferring to leave the matter to Parliament. The survey also showed that 75 percent favored passing a law that would guarantee the right to abortion information,

the rights of others, including mothers in and 66 percent belieed that women should be allowed to travel abroad for abortions.

The government's denial of the right to travel set off an uproar in February in the case of a 14-year-old girl who said she had been raped by the father of a friend and wanted to go to Britain for an abortion, as about 4,000 Irish women do each year. The government said "no," but the Supremb Court overnuled the ruling; the girl had the abortion. The rape suspect is to be tried

While virtually all Irish politicians say they are opposed to abortion, there is substantial support for liberalization of the

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HEALTH/SCIENCE

Doctors Confirm JFK Secret Illness

Candidates' Health Is an Issue

By Lawrence K. Altman

ASHINGTON - An issue that has to be raised every presidential campaign is the health of the candidates. The reason is that many presidents have suf-fered serious illnesses while in the White - All ton often they, their families and

aides have misled, if not lied to, the public about their health, with the malady becoming known only many years later.
Yet another instance of such reticence about presidential disease is being published this week in The Journal of the American Medical Association. Two pathologists at the autopsy of John F. Kennedy have hroken a long silence and stated that the president's adrenal glands were found to be almost completely gone.

This establishes that contrary to repeated denials from Kennedy and his family. and cleverly worded cover stories issued by his aides. Kennedy did suffer for many years from adrenal insufficiency, or Addison's disease. The pathologists were persuaded to talk about the case by the jour-nal's editor, Dr. George D. Lundberg, as part of his seven-year effort to answer lingering questions about the Kennedy autopsy and to help rebut conspiracy theories. A third pathologist. Dr. Pierre Finck, who declined to discuss the findings about the adrenals, said that the Kennedy family at first did not want the pathologists to examine Kennedy's abdominal cavity. The adrenals are on top of the kidneys behind the abdomen.

The disclosures also raise questions

about the extent to which news about a candidate's health can influence the outcome of a close election.

Specifically, would a forthright disclosure about Kennedy's rare hormonal condition, which was kept under control by replacement hormones, have thrown the 1960 election to Richard M. Nixon?

Kennedy kept fit by taking regular sup-plements of the adrenal hormone cortisonc and its close relatives. The therapy is similar to the insulin injections taken by diabetics or the thyroid pills that President George Bush now swallows after his thyroid gland was destroyed to treat the overactive thyroid condition he developed last year. Kennedy declared himself "the healthiest candidate for president in the country" when be wrested the Democratic nomination from Lyndon B. Johnson, then a sena-

tor, who had suffered an almost fatal beart attack five years earlier in 1955. Johnson's forces charged that Kennedy



Dr. Pierre Finck.

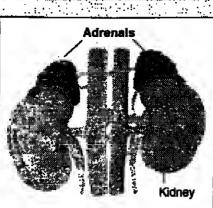
was "muscle flexing" in making his claim and that he had long covered up his adre-nal condition. But Kennedy and his brother Robert denied that he had the ailment. Kennedy, who at 43 was the youngest elected president, described his health as excellent and said at a news conference that he "never" had Addison's disease.

Robert F. Kennedy issued a statement saying his brother "does not now nor has he ever had an ailment described classically as Addison's disease.

He acknowledged that his hrother once had mild adrenal insufficiency but implied it had passed because his adrenal tests were normal at the time. There was no mention of the cortisone that made John F. Kennedy's cheeks puffy.

Dr. Janet Travell, the White House physician, said Kennedy took chemical relatives of cortisone to counter adrenal deficiency when he was under stress and his doctors were not inclined to stop them because he felt so well. In fact, Kennedy had suffered from ad-

renal insufficiency since be was 30, Joan and Clay Blair Jr. wrote in 1976 in "The Search for JFK" (G. P. Putnam's Sons). Robert Kennedy's semantic dodge rested on the point that in the disease as originally described by Thomas Addison in 1855, the adrenals were destroyed by tuberculosis; John Kennedy, whose Addison's disease was caused by unknown factors, did not have tuberculosis.



Once Usually Fatal, Now Easily Treatable

The adrenal glands, one atop each kidney. produce hormones like contisol that play key roles in regulating circulation, inflammatory responses, salt and

minerals in the body. Too little of such hormones can lead to lethargy, decreased appetite, weight loss and low blood pressure and can be fatal if untreated. The skin bronzes, much . like a tan. Adrenal insufficiency does not tend to run in families. but the Kennedys are an exception; the late President's sister, Eunice Shriver, is also affected. Adversal insufficiency was once usually fatal, but the introduction of hormone replacement treatments made it an easily treated aliment. President Kennedy was among the early beneficiaries of the therapies, which have improved over recent decades. When Thomas Addison described adrenal insufficiency in 1855, most cases of Addison's disease were due to tuberculosis; now, despite a resurgence of TB, Addison's is a rare complication; and ne cause for Addison's is found iin most cases.

In 1954, Kennedy received the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church because of the adrenal condition when he underwent back surgery at the Hospital for Special Surgery in New York City. The New York Times reported on the operation.

A year later, an article in The Archives of Surgery described how three unnamed pa-tients with adrenal insufficiency had undergone major surgery after receiving extra large doses of cortisone to cope with the stress. Because an Addisonian patient needs extra hormone at times of infection or injury, the diagnosis should never be kept secret

from a doctor, if not the public. After Kennedy's death, Dr. John Nichols of the University of Kansas Medical Center in Kansas City, matched the patient in the surgical report with The New York Times

accounts of Kennedy's surgery, which did not discuss any adrenal condition. In a letter, "President Kennedy's Adrenals," in The Journal of the American Medical Association in 1967, Dr. Nichols criticized the autopsy report sent to the Warren Commission for failing to mention Kennedy's adrenals and for concealing a diagnosis that carried no stigma. In his 1992 book, "High Treason 2" (Carroll & Graf), Harrison Edward Livngstone wrote that no adrenal tissue could be found at Kennedy's autopsy and that his body showed the effects of longterm hormonal replacement therapy. The source was Dr. Robert F. Karnei, a pathol-

ogist who witnessed the Kennedy autopsy. The AMA journal's confirmation of the virtual absence of adrenal tissue is hased on interviews with Dr. Karnei and Dr. J. Thornton Boswell, one of the principal pathologists who performed the Kennedy

LTHOUGH the pathologists had vowed to remain silent about Kennedy's autopsy, they spoke in an interview with CBS in 1967 and again with Dr. Lundberg's journal last May. But in May, they declined to discuss Kennedy's adrenals.

Dr. Lundberg said Dr. Boswell agreed

to discuss Kennedy's adrenal glands after be was told that Dr. Karnei had disclosed that they were missing and after Dr. James
J. Hunies, the other principal, released Dr.
Boswell from the vow of silence.
The impact of a full disclosure about
Kennedy's adrenal condition on the 1960
Partial which was decided.

Presidential election, which was decided hy fewer than 115,000 votes, has not been discussed as fully as have many other what-ifs involved in that campaign,

Despite many proposals, no formal mechanism exists to evaluate a candidate's medical records, Because of the confidentiality of the patient-doctor relationship, lies or distortions about a candidate's health are difficult to prove. Instead, the public must depend on whatever disclosures the press can wheedle from an often reluctant candidate.

Risks of Passive Smoking: Study Strengthens Case

Autopsy Research Minimized Bias in Reporting

researchers report.

EW YORK — The case that passive smoking increases the risk of lung cancer among nonsmoking spouses has been strength-ened by a study based on autopsies.

The risk was higher among nonsmoking women who were married to smokers than among those mar-ried to nonsmokers, Greek, Italian and American

researchers found in a study reported Wednesday. The study is the first one examining the role of involuntary smoking on nonsmokers to be based on pathological studies from autopsies, the authors said

in The Journal of the American Medical Association. A number of earlier epidemiological and statistical studies have linked passive smoking to lung cancer

Last month, for instance, a study from the University of South Florida reported in The Journal of the National Cancer Institute found that the risk of lung cancer more than doubled for women who reported household exposure as adults to household exposure as adults to tobacco smoke for 40 years or

Scientists have pointed out that The dangers rise for smoke often begins at hirth, or nonsmoking women exposure to environmental tobacco

Although the intensity of such exposure is usually lower than that from active smoking, the longer exposure may partly offset the low-

Such studies have led the Environmental Protection Agency to propose including second-hand smoke in its classification of most powerful known buman carcinogens. A formal declaration is expected later this year. The new study was led by Dr. Dimitrios Trichopou-

los, who heads the department of epidemiology at the Harvard School of Public Health in Boston and who did pioneering research in 1981 linking exposure to environmental tobacco smoke and lung cancer. In the new study, Dr. Trichopoulos's team took lung tissue from 400 men and women at least 35 years old in or around Athens who died of a coodition other than

respiratory illness or cancer from 1986 to 1990. Most of the deaths were caused by heart attacks. The specimens were sent from the coroner's office in Athens for detailed microscopic examination by pa-

Although the Italian pathologists knew the general aim of the study, they were not told if the patients whose tissues they were examining had been exposed

to tobacco smoke. The lung tissue samples from 283 of the 400 autopsies, or 71 percent, were considered adequate for purposes of the study.

The lung tissue was examined for the many changes that are believed to be involved in the progressive transformation of normal cells into cancerous ones.

In measuring the degree of such changes, the pathologists used standard scales that were derived in part from the pioneering studies conducted by Dr. Oscar Auerbach at the Veterans Affairs Hospital in East Orange, New Jersey, beginning 30 years ago.

Within a month of the death of those in the study,

researchers did not know the results of the pathologic cal studies in Turin.

The interviewers used standardized questionnaires to focus on the smoking habits and other factors involving the dead relative and their spouses.

There was a high degree of cooperation, with the next of kin of 206 of the 283 patients in the study, or 73 percent, agreeing to cooperate, the researchers said hose interviewed were spouses, children, siblings and

Men-accommend for 70 percent of those whose new of kin were interviewed, and women 30 percent. The larger proportion of men reflected the greater likelihood that men die in accidents or from unexpected heart disease, Dr. Trichopoulos said. Greek law requires an autopsy by a medical examiner for individ-uals who die in accidents or without having an atten-

The next of kin of 62 women were interviewed, and it was found that 41 women were nonsmokers.

Among the 41, 17 were married to men who had smoked at some time, while 13 were married to men who had never smoked. Data were incomplete for 11 nonsmoking Nonsmoking men married to

married to smokers, smoking women were so rare in the study that the low numbers precluded a similar statistical analysis. Nonsmoking women who were exposed to their husband's environmental tobacco smoke had a higher score for potential

lung cancer that was statistically significant. The indicators of cancer were higher among current smokers than nonsmokers. The results comparing for-mer smokers and nonsmokers did not reach statistical

Dr. Trichopoulos said that the design of the new study overcame an objection of possible investigator bias that critics have raised about earlier studies.

Those critics have said that women with lung cancer might have been less willing to say that they were smokers out of guilt, memory lapses or cultural biases.

Dr. Trichopoulos said. "There just can't he any investigator bias" in the new study because the important tests were done independently hy investigators in different cities, he

HE scoring systems used were standard for measuring the natural history of cancer such as in the progression of cancer of the cervix. The type of lung cancer that most frequently develops among smokers is believed to go through the same steps, he said.

An autopsy study was needed, Dr. Trichopoulos said, because "we can't look at the lungs during life as easily as the cervix."

The study was carried out in Athens, chiefly because of doubts that it could be done in the United States,

Dr. Trichopoulos said. Among the reasons were the generally low response rates to surveys and to the low autopsy rate in the United States, he said.

researchers in Athens interviewed surviving members of the families. To avoid possible bias, the Greek 7 77 A QUITE Lawrence K. Altman a's Polytechel

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IN BRIEF

Ozone Studies Find

NEW YORK (NYT) - The rates at which two ozone-destroy-ing gases, halon 1301 and halon 1211, are accumulating in the atmosphere have fallen by about half since 1987, when the United States and 22 other nations agreed to stop producing them by 2000. The decline in emissions sup-

ports industries' claims to be on or ahead of schedule in cutting halon production to the levels set by the Montreal Protocol and reflects the search for cheaper energy, said Dr. James W. Elkins of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Associa-

Halon concentrations were measured from land and sea points from Alaska to Tasmania in 1987, and monthly since 1989.

AIDS Hits Top 10 On U.S. Death List

WASHINGTON (WP) For the first time, AIDS moved into the United States's top 10 causes of death last year, ahead of homicide and liver disease, according to new

AIDS also has become the leading killer of young adult men (ages 25 to 44) in some American cities, surpassing heart disease, cancer and homicide. The figures are ominous because the increase in AIDS deaths is accelerating. AIDS deaths rose 24 percent between 1990 and 1991, compared with a 13 percent increase the previous year.

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Genes and Hypertension

By Robin Herman

ASHINGTON — Two research groups in Utah and France have discovered a probable genetic link to hypertension, the leading cause of stroke and a major factor in coronary heart disease

Pinpointing the causes of high blood pressure in any individual is difficult because many environmental and genetic factors come into play. In fact, 95 percent of people with hypertension are diag-nosed as having "essential hypertension," where no specific cause of the disease's development is known. Diet, excess alcohol consumption, stress, lack of exercise and obesity are just some of the risk factors that bave been implicated.

Now researchers at the Howard Hughes Medical Institute at the University of Utah and at the Collège de France in Paris have found that individuals who inherit certain variations in a gene that controls a key protein in the blood face a greater than normal chance of developing essential hyper-

The protein, called angiotensinogen, helps regulate blood pressure because it plays a major role in the body's retention of sait and the contraction of levels of angiotensinogen in the blood with high blood pressure. The Utah and French researchers decided to zero in on the angiotensinogen gene on chromosome 1 in people with documented high blood pressure in order to reveal whether genetics did indeed play a direct role.

Reporting in Cell, the researchers described studying the pattern of inheritance in two unrelat-ed groups of hypertensive people in Salt Lake City and Paris, totaling 215 sets of siblings of northern

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and western European descent. These were compared with healthy individuals from the same geo-

Three pieces of statistical information emerged.

First, siblings with high blood pressure inherited the same variant of the angiotensinogen gate more often than would be expected by chance. Second, among the 15 natural variations of the angiotensinogen gene, two variants were present more often in individuals with hypertension than

in healthy individuals. Third, individuals who carried either of the two genetic variants had higher levels of angiotensinogen in their blood than a control group.

HE results were similar for both the Paris and Utah groups. "The exciting thing about this paper is for the first time someone has successfully done a geneticlinkage study in human essential hypertension, said Dr. Stephen Mockrin, head of the hypertension branch of the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, which partially funded the study.

To date, gene-detection techniques have focused on disorders caused by a single gene such as cystic fibrosis, myotonic dystrophy and certain forms of cancer. The hypertension study shows how this approach can work in diseases caused by several

ou re not going to rind a gene responsible for percent of the hypertension in this world," said Dr. Mockrin. "Experts think at least four or five genes are involved. This research team appears to have found one of them. It's the foot in the door. If you can find some of these genetic factors, you can do detection in advance of symptoms and can start

prevention and design new therapeuric strategies."

Dr. Jean-Marc Lalouel, who led the Utah team, emphasized that the evidence of a genetic link for hypertension is not definitive proof.

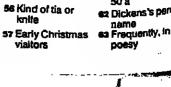
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International Education

Recession Pinches Paris-Area Schools

As Multinationals Call In Expatriates, Private Institutions Tighten Their Belts

By Jacques Neher

ARIS — Schools catering to expatriate families in the Paris region are feeling the pinch of the economic downtum as American multinationals call their far-flung managers back home to cut costs.

At the same time, new private schools have been popping up and reach public schools are offering more English courses, making long-established institutions put up a fight for students.

Up to now, administrators say, the enrollment declines have not affected the quality of their programs. But to tie up budgets in a tighter market, they are boosting tuitions, cutting sections and seeking greater flexibility from their teaching staffs.

There's been a decrease in customers coming from A message correct.

There's been a decrease in customers coming from American companies, and at the same time there's competition from new schools," said Carolyn White-Lesieur, editor of the "Guide to Education," published by the Paris-based Association of American Wives of Europeans. "This is forcing them to be clearer in what they are offering and in their priorities. They really have to sell themselves."

The third edition of the mode

The third edition of the guide, to be published this month, lists 42 schools in the Paris area offering English programs at the level of the student, including about a dozen aimed, to one degree or another, at

Yet another school may arrive on the market soon, at Marne-la-Vallee. Judy MacLeod, a real estate developer with Euro Disney resort, is working on a plan for a school that would serve up to 150 students in the first year — children of anglophones employed by Euro Disney and those working for subsidiaries of foreign companies attracted to the surrounding area. Ms. MacLeod was hoping for a fall 1993 opening, but an accord with least officials have to the innertice.

an accord with local officials has yet to be signed.

Already, the relocation of Euro Disney employees from Paris — either to Marne-la-Vallee or back to the United States — has drained customers from some Paris institutions,

. "We'll probably have 40-50 fewer students than last year," said Jim Moriarty, headmaster of the American School of Paris, which has an enrollment of around 900 this year. "The recession is beginning to affect companies, causing them to cut costs by calling their American employ-ees back to the United States, or else they're sending those who don't have families or who are backelors."

Mr. Moriarty said be has seen such trends before and was not worried.
"Up to this year, we've been riding a boom," he said. "Now we're settling back to where we were three or four years ago. I'm not predicting doom. Nevertheless, he said the decline was greater than anticipated in a budget that already called for tuition increases of 4 percent, to 54,000 francs (\$11,250) for elementary level and to 70,000 francs for high school level. To adjust, some classes were reduced in the high school. "We have flexibility," he said. "This hasn't affected our overall program."

At Marymount, a Roman Catholic school that offers an American education through eighth grade, enrollment is down by nine pupils, to 354. "We've had our antiers out and we've been product," said Debbie

Continued on page 12

Name Change Ennobles Britain's Polytechnics rtens10

ONDON - The number of universities in Britain almost doubled this fall, as 38 former polytechnic schools or colleges changed status and names — ending a distinction that had more to do with the nation's deep-rooted class-consciousness than academic reality.

Prime Minister John Major, who like most of his countrymen never had a university education, has pledged to turn Britain into a "classless society," and the heightened status of the polytechnics is part of that

For years, the polytechnics have been turning out some of Britain's best scientists and technologists — without neglecting the humanities and social sciences — while being seen by much of the general public as second best to the traditional universities.

In March, the government's Further and Higher Education Bill gave the polytechnics exactly the same status as the universities, marking as Mr. Major put it, their "coming of age" but more importantly, giving

them the same access to government funding as the universities.

The bill allowed the polytechnics to call themselves universities — all hut one have done so — and to award their own degrees instead of relying on a national accrediting council.

Over the past 20 years, the polytechnics have pioneered part-time and "sandwich" courses, where students alternate jobs and academic work. They have introduced American-style modular degrees. And they educate more than 80 percent of the "mature students"—those over the age of 21 - in higher education in Britain.

The polytechnics provided new opportunities for women, members of minority groups and people without the secondary school diplomas needed to enter some of the traditional universities.

Some educators warn that there is a danger that now that they have also become universities, the polytechnics may be tempted to abandon some of their unconventional approaches. But John Izbicki, a spokesman for the soon-to-be-extinct Committee of Directors of Polytechnics, said it is unlikely that the polytechnics will change methods that have brought them success or emulate the older universities. Indeed, he said, the universities increasingly have been coming round to the polytechnics' way of thinking on matters such as attracting mature students.

Still, some of the heads of the new universities realize the danger of

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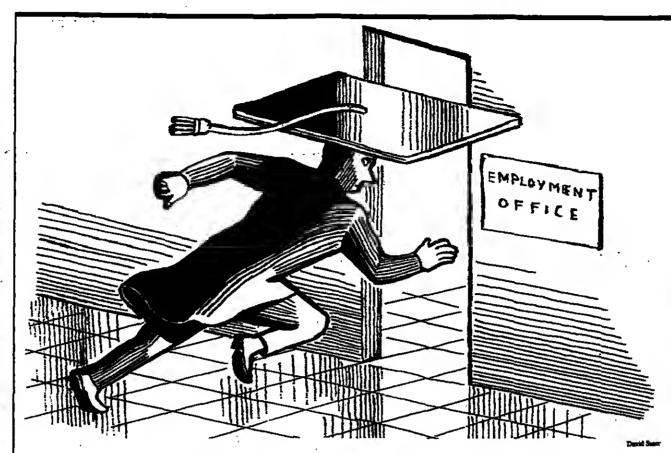
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Tough Job Lesson for U.S. Grads

By Sandy Banks

OS ANGELES — When the class of 1992 entered college four years ago, unemployment was at a 14-year low and the American economy was flourishing. When those same stu-dents graduated last spring, they found themselves trapped in the nation's tightest job market in more than 20 years and facing the gloomy prospect that things are oot likely to improve soon.

According to a survey in September by the national College Placement Council, job opportunities for new college graduates have dropped by approximately 50 percent over the past two years. And those graduates lucky enough to find work are earning less than their counterparts of a few years ago, as entry-level salaries fall behind the rate of inflation.

Dawn Oberman, statistical director of the National College Placement Council, said: "Employers see the tight job market. They want the best stadents but they know that students are not going to get multiple job offers, so they don't have to provide high dollar incentives to bring them aboard."

Stung by a nationwide recession that has forced massive layoffs and spending cutbacks, many major corporations have sharply curtailed their recruitment of college students and eliminated internship programs that provide valuable opportunities for students to gain work experience and make corporate connections.

We've seen some dramatic drops in recruiting," said Lee Gassert, director of the career center at California State University in Northridge, an area of Southern Califor-nia hit hard by cutbacks in the aerospace and defense industries.

"One of our major recruiters has cut back by more than 90 percent, from offering 1,500 jobs two years ago to 150 jobs this year," Mr. Gassert said.

Like many American colleges, Stanford University in Northern California hosts an on-campus job fair each spring, attracting hundreds of companies eager to court graduates of one of the nation's most prestigious

While the number of companies recruiting

on campus was down only slightly last spring, from 491 in 1991 to 451, the number of jobs

they had to offer was down significantly.
"We had more students sign up for inter views, but fewer jobs offered this year," said Ruth Schneider, director of Stanford's placement office. And because companies are hir-ing fewer people, "their standards are going to go up," she said.

Even the coveted engineering degree, which once put graduates on the last-track to a well-paying job, has lost some of its luster. "It's oot like it was a few years ago, when

all a student needed was an engidegree and they'd have employers knocking, at their doors," said Manuel Perez, director of the Engineering/Science Placement Office at the University of California, Los Angeles,
"Now, we tell students to start their job
search in their freshman year, researching
companies, assessing the skills they'll need,

companies, assessing the skills they il need, as opposed to just getting a directory of companies in their senior year and making out lots of resumes and hoping someone will respond." Mr. Perez said. "Three or four years ago that would work, but not now." Beth Smith is learning that lesson the hard way. The English major graduated in June from Wesleyan University, a New England liberal arts college. Alwings for a job with a

liberal arts college. Aiming for a job with a book or magazine publishing firm, she spent her summer at Raddiffe College, attending a seminar on publishing that provided her with work experience and literary contacts.

OW, four months after gradua-tion, she is back in Manhattan, living with ber parents and working part-time as a sales clerk at a clothing store while she tries to launch her career. She has sent off dozens of letters seeking a job as editorial assistant at a magazine, but has scored only two interviews, and neither of them delivered jobs.

"I didn't expect to find something in a week or two, but I didn't think it would take this long, said Ms. Smith.

She had planned to work for a few years,

then attend graduate school to study creative writing. Now, she is considering applying for graduate school next spring and wondering if business studies might make more sense, given today's competitive job market.

Her dilemma is a common one. Nation-wide, the number of applicants to graduate schools has increased dramatically, as stu-dents try to increase their marketability and wait out the current recession, hoping the job market will open up in a few years. But financial experts say there is little rea-

son to expect that the economy will improve enough to accommodate all the graduates flooding into the job market in the near fu-

"Last year, employers anticipated that the economy was going to get better, so they made plans to increase their biring and gn back on campus this year," said Ms. Oberman. "But the economy did not get better and they had to scale back. So this year, they're going to be much more cautious."

HE job shortage has forced students to be more flexible and creative; to consider alternatives to that "perfect" job, to accept less perhaps out of, the country, or to hold on to the part-time jobs that helped put them through college.

And university officials have become more aggressive in scarching for jobs. Many small colleges have banded together to host big city job fairs for companies that will oo longer travel to campuses to recruit.

Others rely on innovation, like tiny Oberlin College in Ohio, which sponsored a phone-a-thon last winter that generated 1,000 job possibilities from Oberlin alumni

and parents across the nation.

And some college placement directors have found that the hardest part of their job is keeping hope alive among students who grow more desperate with each round of pessimistic economic predictions.
"We try to keep their spirits up.

meone who is depressed or afraid is oot going to make the best interview," said Oberlin's Lanna Hagge. "We can't create jobs for them, but we can show them that this recession is not going to last forever, and if they can stick this out, most of them will do very well in the long run."

SANDY BANKS is on the staff of the Los Angeles Times.

U.S. Focus Shifts To Setting Up a **Core of Learning**

By Edward B. Fiske

EW YORK - Governor John R. McKernan Jr. of Maune was approached not so long ago with a proposal to draft a set

of academic standards for the state's public schools. His reply: "Why didn't somebody do this 200 years ago?"

The result of this exchange, some months later, was a 64-page document known as "Maine's Common Core of Learning." It spelled out the "knowledge, skills and attitudes" that Maine students will need as they move into the "rapidly changing, information-based society" life 21st century.

Maine's new set of goals for teaching and learning is one example of the growing effort in American public education to spell out what primary and secondary school students should know and be able to do. It is an effort that is taking place simultaneously at the local, state and even the national levels and one that, to the eyes of observers from other

countries, may seem strange indeed.

The United States is virtually unique among major idustrialized countries in that it has neither national curriculum standards nor national tests of student achievement. The reason is that, instead of creating a federal ministry of education to oversee schooling, the Founding Fathers left education up to individual states. In practice, states have delegated it to school boards in local cities and towns. As a result, Americans have never had a national discussion about what public schools should accomplish. The setting of academic standards has, for all practical purposes, been ceded to textbook publishers and the manufacturers of the standardized multiple-choice tests that are

widely used to evaluate how well pobbe schools are doing. The problem is that such standards bear little resemblance to the skills students will need in the demanding workplaces of the 21st century. As Linda Darling-Hammond, a professor of education at the Teachers College of Columbia University, puts it, standardized tests "place test takers in a passive, reactive role, rather than a role that engages their

capacities to structure tasks, produce ideas and solve problems. Critics have been quick to see a link between the quality problems facing American public education and the absence of national standards

"There is general recognition that students in other industrial countries achieve at a much higher level than American students," said Albert Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers, "There are many differences, but one of the most basic is that nearly all these countries have national education standards. They have decided what their students need to learn, and they have developed a national curriculum and national system of tests to find out whether or not the

Pressure for national standards began to mount in September 1989. when President George Bush, who says that he wants to be remembered as "the education president," assembled the nation's governors on the

Continued on page 14

In Teaching Japanese, **Nothing Is Without Pain**

By Andrew Horvat

→ OKYO — Not long ago the telephone rang at the National Foreign Language Center in Washington D.C. An American reporter about to be stationed in Tokyo was calling to find out if there was a Japanese language course for him to take before

A linguist at the center asked how much time the reporter wanted to devote to the study of Japanese.

"Oh, about seven weeks." Sorry, the only Japanese course I know takes seven years."

The linguist was not being facetious. The average Japanese sentence lacks a subject, there are no pronouns, and to read the language one has to know 102 syllabic signs, a minimum of 1,950 Chinese characters, and all of their many variant pronunciations. According to U.S. State Department estimates, it takes five times as long for Americans to learn But as the above exchange shows, Japanese is oo longer the preserve of

scholars, diplomats, and missionaries. At present, about 50,000 American college students are taking Japanese, a 90 perceot increase from 1986. That figure, bowever, hardly compares to the 3.5 million textbooks

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Data Base Lets Authors Customize Textbooks

Just in time magnifecturing

By Robert Frank

AN DIEGO —A professor sits at a university bookstore computer terminal, compiling ber new textbook. After scrolling through a few data bases, she decides on a text, but deletes four outdated chapters, picks up two from another book, inserts a recent case study and a clip from Sunday's newspaper. She adds an unpublished article with her updated syllabus. The bookstore transmits the order to the campus print shop and within hours the new textbook is being sold on the shelves.

This is bow Paul Mares envisions professors at the University of California, San Diego, eventually, using Primis, the electronic publishing system cre-ated by McGraw-Hill Inc.

While even updated textbooks are often out-ofdate before their ink dries, Primis eliminates that problem by allowing professors to customize texts in preparation for new courses, shape them to lents' specific needs and combine information from various sources into a single book. Textbooks will never be the same, Mr. Mares said.

"Primis is the first step we took in looking at how things are going to develop in the future." said Mr. Mares, director of the university's bookstore. "We're just starting to realize the power of where it

can go."

The system also changes the textbook editing process by lorcing editors to look differently at an

"Editors are going to have to look at a broader use of the information an author is providing," said Robert Lynch, director of Primis. "They have to determine how the information will be used in terms of multiple markets and how it works with other kinds of information."

Starting with just a couple hundred books, Primis's ever-increasing data base now has thousands of selections professors can choose from English composition alone has 700 offerings, Mr. Lynch said.

"We're now beginning to cross over from text-books to adding general interest trade books to the data base," he said. "What we envision happening is that other publishers, small and large, and cus-tomers, will develop their own data bases and offer

them to Primis users."
"We think of it more as a service," Mr. Lynch said. "The real power is in the data base. Once something is in the data base you can do whatever you want with it." Primis also seeks to eliminate copyright prob-

lems by electronically tracking authors' royalties on even a single chapter pulled from the data base, intellectual property that used to be lost in campus or private copying centers, Mr. Mares said.

The simple world we lived in two or three years ago is gone," he said. "Nobody can own the whole cachilada anymore. You can only access it."

McGraw-Hill entered the electronic publishing business after professors demanded more and more supplemental materials for a popular accomming text. Finding it difficult to accommodate every instructor's teaching idiosyncrasies, McGraw-Hill put the book and all the supplementary tal materials on a data base. This allowed the textbook to be manipulated into any form customers wanted. And Primis was born. To round the system out, McGraw-Hill joined forces with East-man Kodak Co. and Virginia printer R.R. Donnelley to create high-speed presses, which, using soy-based ink and recycled paper, churn out 90 pages a minute and do not have to be stopped or set up again between jobs

Since its launch in February 1990, colleges and universities across the United States and Canada have gravitated to Primis books. They can now be found on about 400 campuses in topics including accounting, engineering and constitutional law, Professors can either order custom textbook

from McGraw-Hill or work through a \$400,000 on-campus Primis publishing system such as the one set up at UCSD a year ago. Primis data bases are also used at Harvard, Cornell, Ohio State and the University of Southern California.

Still, UCSD professors have yet to produce a single thing with Primis. But Mr. Mares, preparing for the long-run, in September hired former McGraw-Hill textbook marketing manager Karen

McGraw-Hill textoook marketing manager karen
M. Jackson to get the campus creating data baser
and working with Primis.

"Everybody knows electronic publishing is going to be a breakthrough for them," said Ma.

Jackson. "I want to open up their thinking, discover their ideas. Primis really becomes more valuable as the data base expands.

UCSD is "a major research campus where information is put logether and there is a need to disseminate it over a limited area," Mr. Mares said.

With its ability to publish overnight, Primis will be a boon to university programs like continuing education for doctors. And any file can then be recalled with few simple strokes of a keypad, Mr.

Honolulu Community College instructor Mike Scafuri is also convinced there is no turning back. A repeat Primis customer, Mr. Scafuri said he is using the third version of a basic math textbook. "It gives us editing capabilities to tune up study

materials every semester," be said. If there is a need that is noticed by professors in the math department, for example, changes can be made in plenty of time for the next semester's

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ROBERT FRANK is a staff writer for the Orange

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Teaching Japanese: Not Without Pain In apparent acknowledgment of the need for Americans to acquire

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work and other

Continued from page 9

being distributed to listeners of a Japanese language education ra-dio program in China

The sudden popularity of Japa-nese is clearly linked to the rise of Japan's status as an economic power. Large numbers of Asians wish to work for Japanese companies either in Japan or in their home countries, while Americans and Europeans hope to use their language skills to penetrate Japan's difficult markets.

David Clement, a computer service salesman with a U.S.-Japan oint venture in Tokyo, enrolled for his first Japanese language course at Western Washington University in 1986. Mr. Clement University in 1986. Mr. Clement was majoring in commerce and business at the time. "A lot of college sandents think diey can master the language in a year," he said. "They think that because they see friends go off to Europe and come back speaking French." Mr. Clement, who calls his five years of studying Japanese "a true test of perseverance," says he would not be able to perform his job today in Tokyo without

job today in Tokyo without knowledge of the language. But the challenges for foreign students of the world's newest international language are not con-

fined to grammar. In America, it is poor curricula and high attrition rates; in Asia, it is legal and burates; in Asia, it is legal and bireaucratic hassles, and in Japan, it is cultural barriers. Unlike in Furioge, where countries, have with each other to promote the study of their languages abroad, many Japanese, including those in positions of influence, are not so sure whether the national language should be used as a means of communicating with foreigners.

According to a paper published last year by the National Foreign Language Center in Washington, there are now 800 precollegiate Japanese language programs in the United States. But the paper also commented that along with rapid expansion there is also a shortage of teachers and proper curriculum. The center warned that instruction could sink into a morass of mediocrity. One high school course examined by the center devoted a chap-

ter to a Japanese mother and daughter chatting while doing daily housework. The two were addressing each other with verb forms Japanese use when talking to strangers. The center also found alarming drop-out rates. Of 20 students who start first-year Japanese at a group of U.S. universities, only one is still in class in the

State James A. Baker 3d last year requested, the Japanese govern-ment to send language teachers to American schools. The Japanese government has set up a teachertraining facility outside Tokyo and is inviting foreign teachers of Japanese here on a regular basis. LTHOUGH the eign Ministry intends eventually to send 1,000 teachers to the United States, this year a mere 37

will be going. That is as many as

the ministry could find. There is

an acute shortage of Japanese who

language skills to compete in the

Japanese market, Secretary of

can teach their language to for-eigners. It is only recently that has risen to a prominent spot on Japan's foreign policy agenda. In the meantime, there is no shortage of unqualified teachers and fly-by-night language schools. Japanese as a foreign language in Japan is done today by small, pri-vate schools linked to the laborrecruiting business. Students who put in 20 hours at Japanese language schools are permitted to work an additional 20 hours at Japanese companies. Of about 63,000 foreign students in Japan last year, some 48,000 belonged to

this worker-student category. Most came from China, South Ko-rea and other parts of Asia. The arrangement has invited abuse and neither students nor schools are believed to abide by regulations. Until a few years ago, one school was issuing teachers Public certificates to anyone who had sat gram.

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for an eight-hour course. Thanks to a government crackdown, many schools with obvious links to labor recruiters have been shut down. Some 24 schools were blacklisted three months ago by a government-backed organization. One of the schools was reported to have links to a crime syndicate. There are still 400 such schools in busi-

In contrast to the Asian workerstudent, some 7,000 Europeans ing Japanese in Japan. Although this group accounts for a mere 11 percent of the foreign student population, government policy is strongly tilted in favor of promoting Japanese language study in Europe and America.

But the stated aim of the policy - a need to create a corps of "pro-Insures streets more major trading partners — is in conflict with the widely held view among Japanese that the national tongue is unique and cannot be spoken by foreigners, especially by Caucasians. It is not uncommon to hear students from Europe or America, who have invested long years in the study of Japa-nese, complain of having their efforts belittled or ignored

The result is that unless a change in Japanese attitudes takes place, official policy could backtire. According to a survey taken between 1975 and 1985 at Keio University in Tokyo, the negative perceptions foreign students had of Japan rose as the students' competence in Japanese increased.

ANDREW HORVAT is the Tokyo correspondent of American Public Radio's "Marketplace" pro-

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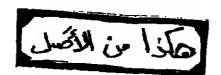
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German Schools Take a Skeptical Look at Computer Literacy

By Peggy Salz-Trautman

ONN — Is Germany as technology-friendly as outsiders think? When it comes to the Computer Age, there is some doubt. German industry is now worried that its competitive edge could be threatened by an imbalance in the country's education and training systems and the still largely held view among the public that technology does more harm than good.

Indeed, it was less than a decade ago that an opinion poll of students between the ages of 15 and 24 showed that 57 percent believed that the "total control of mankind by computers" awaited them in later life. Such views, academics say, are the result of several historical factors particular to Germany

First, the Nazi period, and the dictatorship's ability to manipulate the masses, has made Germans wary of all forms of authoritarian control and suspicious of the devices, such as computers, that could help reinforce that control. Second, the wave of political and social awareness that swept over Europe and other parts of the world in the 1960s left an especially deep mark on Germany. Many members of the generation of '68, who saw technology as a potentially dangerous weapon, later became teachers and took their crusade into the classroom.

The outcome is a system that teaches children, among other things, to question authority to an extent that many argue can also stunt a country's growth. Said one teacher: "In many ways, we have produced young individuals who may be mable or unwilling to move with the country as it takes on more responsibilities."

Moreover, because Germany is a country poor in natural resources, it must rely on its human resources and brainpower to compete in the world market. In short, industry argues, computer literacy and a consensus concerning technology's role in society must be achieved if Germany is to remain a powerhouse economy.

For this reason, Rudolf Hambusch, author and department directo

for vocational and teacher training at the State Institute for Schools and Adult Training in Soest, near Dortmund, advocates a more "aggressive" approach to student and teacher education. "We must go on the offensive," Mr. Hambusch says, "and catch up to the others or be left

Mr. Hambusch, who formerly worked for the computer company Nixdorf, is doing his part to wipe out what he calls "the country's almost unbelievable computer ignorance." He oversees the retraining of teachers at the institute and encourages teachers of all disciplines to introduce the computer-based training into the classroom.

It is not an easy task, Mr. Hambusch says, because he is often confronted by opponents to his methods who argue that technology does not belong in a school unless that school specifically offers instruction in the information sciences. Such views, Mr. Hambusch says, are false because they preach to the converted. "What we need," he says, "is broad access to such technology. . . We need to take the mystique out of it and put this knowledge in the hands of many."

Mr. Hambusch recently put this theory into practice, producing Sermany's most successful series of user-friendly computer manuals. His series had been translated into several languages and is the first German work of this kind to be translated into English for an audience of Americans and British.

As a result, Mr. Hambusch says, he has proof that interest in and knowledge of computers among the young is "exploding." Even though many teachers and academics have tried to hold it back, he adds, German students want to know more about technology and what it can

After all, Mr. Hambusch adds, young children today have early exposure to technology through video games and, therefore, have fewer learning obstacles when it comes to using a computer later in a class-room. In short, the individuals in Germany who have the most problems with this technology are over age 10.

As computer literacy is fast becoming a prerequisite for the majority of all academic disciplines and jobs using skilled workers, Germany's private sector has had to pick up a hefty tab for adult training that has either not been offered or not encouraged by Germany's high schools, vocational colleges and universities. In 1991, industry spent some 43 billion Deutsche marks (\$30.5 billion) on training, a bill industry warns it cannot continue to pay. The federal government spent over 99 billion marks on school education in 1991, not counting its budget for higher education.

As Dieter Wortmann, head of training for the Bonn-based Associa-tion of the German Chambers of Commerce, puts it, "We are reaching

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the limits of our capacity." Industry, be says, is in a dilemma — it faces a work force made up of too many persons educated in theory and not enough able to put this knowledge to practical use.

This problem has prompted Bayer AG, one of Germany's largest chemical companies, to take a new approach to training to supplement its series of traditional and expensive training seminars. Borrowing a bit form other countries and their experience with computer-based training. Bayer has set up an informal center for adult education and invited its workers to take part in courses on a voluoteer basis.

After one year, the center is booked up with individuals who prefer. working one-on-one with a computer to any other method of learning.

HIS, according to Bernd Schngen, Bayer's head of human resources and training, is ooteworthy because it shows workers are "eager to keep step with technology if it's presented in the proper way." Indeed, the majority of workers at Bayer report they prefer this approach to training and would welcome more of the same. This month, the center will begin offering computer-based train-

Bayer's methods, Mr. Söhngen says, have a number of advantages:
They arouse employees enthusiasm for computers, dispel any fears
workers have of technology and save the company training costs. Last
year, Bayer spent 177 million marks on adult and apprentice training.

The Ministry of Education has increased its support of model schools and institutions that attempt to introduce the computer into the class-room. "They may be few," a ministry spokesman said, "but they are

PEGGY SALZ-TRAUTMAN is a Bonn-based writer specializing in

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Brain Drain Troubles East's Universities

salaries and offers of immediate tial estimate was 2.4 billioo

At Humboldt University in East Berlin,

virtual six-month halt after the rector

Deutsche marks (\$1.7 billion) over

five years, but that was boosted by

667 million marks this summer.

Some experts say 18 billion marks by the year 2000 is more reason-

able, given that it would cost about 50 million marks per year just to stock academic libraries with all the important literature

they have failed to acquire in the

Although money has been saved

by the elimination of thousands of

superfluous jobs and the closing

down of entire institutions and

schools, judged no longer neces-sary or viable, new universities have also been set up. In Frank-furt-in-der Oder or the Polish

border, a university specializing in Slavic studies, and drawing part of its staff and student body from

Despite all their problems, the

Eastern universities have one very

big advantage over their Western

counterparts: They are not over-crowded. In the East, only 17 per-

cent of 19- to 21-year-olds attend-

ed university or college, compared

with 36 percent in the West, where

the percentage of the population

seeking a higher education has

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job security abroad or in Western

Germany. In Saxony, which edu-cated 40 percent of East Germa-ny's engineers, the loss of staff

from its highly respected technical

colleges was one of the factors that

pushed the state government to announce in August that is needed

to fill 2,000 academic jobs in just

local candidates already in place,

in such subjects as economics, law

and history West Germans must

be wooed to help design new cur-

ricula. While many Westerners

have been keen to do a temporary

stilt in the East, the universities are finding it difficult to attract

also expected to integrate and em-

ploy some 2,000 researchers who,

in the Soviet academic tradition,

worked at independent research-institutes. Originally, the research-

ers were supposed to take up their new jobs by the end of this year.

but the deadline has now been

Also being revised are the fig-

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postponed until the end of 1993.

ures for how much the entire re-

newal program will cost. The ini-

applicants who want to stay. East German universities are

Although preference is given to

the reform process drew to a

was fired by the Berlin Senate.

By Ann Brocklehurst

ERLIN - Although the universities of Eastern Germany have ambitious plans for reform, delays in carrying out the changes have led to an atmosphere of insecurity in which many qualified students and faculty members are leaving for the West.

The main problem for most universities and colleges is complying with new laws that require them to advertise all faculty positions and rehire only those teachers who can prove themselves politically un-compromised as well as academically qualified. At almost every. institution decisions about the fate of-certain iodividuals have turned into campuswide cootroversies and worsened the already bitter, divisions in the academic commu-

At Humboldt University in East Berlin, the reform process drew to a virtual six-mooth halt after the rector, Heinrich Fink, was fired by the Berlin Senate on suspicion of having worked as an informer for the Stass, the security police of the former East Germany. The university's council was so polarized by the dismissal that it took them half

a year to agree on a new president.
Humboldt University has permanently and officially filled only
10 percent of its planned 550 faculty positions. The ocw president, Marlis Dürkop, expects the hiring process to take up to two more years. "It's an nobelievable amount of work to fairly indge the academic competence and political integrity of so many people," she said in an interview.

HILE Homboldt, thanks to its historical reputation and location in the German capital can continue to attract students despite the confusion, other East Germao universities cannot. Students do not want to learn introductory economics from ao instructor whose title changed overnight from Professor of Marxism-Leninism to Professor of Economic Theory and Policy. And, according to a study by the University of Cologne, one of five East German students is now choosing to enroll at universities and colleges in the West, a trend that is especially marked in areas near the former border where daily commuting is

Qualified teachers are also leaving the East, tempted by higher

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led to a corresponding expansion of facilities.

As a result, in West Berlin, the

jumped sharply in the last decade.

That increase, however, has not

Free University now has 60,000 students in what are officially 29,000 places, while the Technical University crams 34,000 into facilities for 20,000. By comparison, Humboldt, with 19,000 students in 19,000 spots, is small.

I hope we won't make the same mistakes as Western universities," said Ms. Dürkop, formally rector of the College of Social Work and Social Pedagogy in West Berlin from 1986 to 1990. "I think we can stay smaller."

But while the Eastern universities are suffering from student brain drain now, the number of ing the high school leaving exam, which is a prerequisite for univer-sity entrance, will double over the next five years. And if the Eastern' universities reform themselves successfully, they may not only have to deal with more applications from the East but from the West as well

ANN BROCKLEHURST & a journalist based in Berlin.



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Church and State Debate Irish Reforms

By Conrad de Aenlie

UBLIN — in a battle between church and state, in a country wberc both institucons greatly influence - some say dominate - the lives of its citizens, it is the state that has dropped the Big One: a proposal for "root-and-branch reform" that will determine the "shape of our education system over the next generation.

The 237-page "green paper," a iscussion document presented for public debate by Education Minister Séamus Brennan, sets

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forth a number of structural vancement more oo merit and less changes that would reduce the cootrol that church officials havehad since the Middle Ages in running schools, hiring teachers and

shaping curricula. The paper urges a reconfiguration of school management boards so that a majority of the seats are under the control of the principal, teachers, parents and other members of the community. A minority of seats would he left in the hands of school trustees, who now control the boards. In almost every case, the trustees are officials of the Roman Catholic Church.

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on seniority, and expanding services for disadvantaged students. Curricula would be broadened

"so as to equip students more ef-fectively for life, for work in an enterprise culture, and for citizenship of Europe." To that end, smdents would be required to learn a third language in primary school after English and Irish, and a new subject called "technology and en-terprise studies" would be mandated for all secondary school stu-

As expected in any plan of such sweeping scope, there is something in the green paper to upset just about everybody. While it has been well received on the whole, or at least politely received, key points have been criticized by various interest groups, including the country's academic establishment - the church.

Irish educacion is among the best in Europe, with enrollment rates and expenditure as a per-centage of gross domesoc product higher than the European Community average. The problem is the Irish economy, which is among the worst in Europe, with unem-ployment around 20 percent. Students are all dressed up with no place to go, academically speak-

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ing. That's where vocational and technical training comes in.

"He's trying to put the emphasis on preparing young people for the world of commerce," John Walsh, education writer for the Irish Times, said of Mr. Brennan, "The intention is to produce a generation of young people who have basic literacy in both technology and enterprise."

The idea may be a tough sell to parents. "There is a certain sense of snohbery among Irish parents," Mr. Walsh explained. "Theywould prefer to see their children following academic courses rather than technical ones, but there's a growing realization that there aren't enough secure jobs."

HURCH officials accent that there could be more weight placed on vocational training, but Bishop Thomas Flynn, chairman of the Bishops' Commission for Education, asserts that "education must be first of all for life. An enterprise culture is fine, but it must be halanced by human values of caring and sharing."

Teaching human values, and everything else, in Ireland is the nearly exclusive province of the Catholic Church, which founded the country's first schools 14 centuries ago. Yet. it is the Republic of Ireland that funds them today. Mr. Brennan's attempt to root

the school system in the communi-ty and not the church, by wresting control of school boards from church trustees, is likely to create the greatest upheaval. Church leaders say that they built the schools and that most parents want religious training for their children. They vow to resist any attempts to change their religious

That attitude angers John Colgan, who heads the Campaign to-Separate Church and State. He says Ireland's constitution forbids the government from endowing any religioo and wants protection

Pupils at a Dublin elementary school.

for children whose parents want a secular education.

"Here the Roman Catholie Church has a monopoly on the supply of junior education, on the supply of teacher training and effectively on the supply of second-ary education also," he declared.

The control of teacher training programs is an especially sore point. You can't have a teacher who may be a religious zealot say. ing You're going to learn religion whether you bloody like it or not."

Bishop Flynn insists that sha

denis should not suffer any repercussions from oping out of religious training, certainly not expulsion. "One thing, in fairness, we've never been accused of proselytizing," he said. But be and offi-cials of the Protestant Church of Ireland concede that they prefer members of their own faith as teachers and students.

"If the church were unable to transmit their religion through indoctrinacion in the schools, they'd go out of husiness," Mr. Colgan declared. Bishop Flynn has a dif-ferent opinion: "If the church stepped out of education in the morning, the whole thing would

If Mr. Brennan gets his way on the composition of management boards, the church will not be forced to step out, but it may have to shift to the side a bit, losing the exclusive right to make personnel and curriculum decisions.

Church leaders say the impact will be minimal, as the community that each school serves is made up primarily of those of the same religion. After that, they explain why they do not want it to happen.

David Meredith, education secretary of the Church of Ireland, said it was "not a radical depar-ture from what's been going on." Then he mentioned that a C of 1 school in the Dublin area had gone nondenominational. "That's a source of regret, and it makes us cagey about plans to change boards of management."

Bishop Flynn, too, said he wor-ried little about board makeup, but the next day he sent a fax stating that the denominational character of Catholic schools is "ensured at present by the rights of the trustees to have a majority representation." If that cannot be preserved by a government guartion on the boards will be neces-

Mr. Brennan, of course, does not find it necessary at all. In introducing the green paper he said,
"Let the debate begin." And so it
has. About the only thing the different interest groups in the matter do not debate is that it will be something of a miracle if the pro posal goes through intact.

CONRAD DE AENLLE is a journalist hased in Paris.

New Names Ennoble U.K. Polytechnics

Recession Pinches Paris-Area C 1 Paris-Area Schools

Continued from page 9

Loi, admissions secretary. "We knew there could be a crunch this year. and we expect another crunch next year. As soon as we see a drop in the inquiries and interviews, we take measures to adjust."

The school, she said, takes advantage of the high turnover in teachers -- 'L I ne school, she said, takes advantage of the high turnover in teachers—"12.

30 to 40 percent a year — by seeking greater flexibility in new hires. "12.

"Before, where we had a teacher that could just do fourth grade, we might now seek a teacher that could do both fourth and fifth grades," she said. "34.

Marymount this year raised futition around 7 percent, double the French and inflation rate. Fees now range from 49,800 francs to 61,000 francs.

Enrollment has remained steady at the British School of Paris, with 595 students in its junior and senior schools, but Angus Slesser, head-j master, said that cost-cutting at IBM Corp. has altered the makeup of its student body. "Where before, IBM families accounted for 25 percent of: " our students, now they represent just 12 or 13 percent," he said. About 30 percent of the school's students are from British families, with the resurspread among 32 nationalities.

The British School raised tuition 3 percent this fall, to 66,600 france.

including lunches.

Mr. Slesser described the market as "very competitive," noting that even though the clientele of these schools may be well-heeled or getting that the transfer of the schools are the schools. and choose the best value for the money.

The International School of Paris this fall has enrolled 335 students in his its classes, down from 360 last year, said Brenda Kiog, director of admissions. She, too, noted fewer Americans this year. In fact, Japanese. students this year overtook Americans as the single largest national population in the school, representing about 19 percent of the enroll-

population in the school, representing about 17 percent of the enrollment, while Americans slipped to second, with 15 percent. Tuition this year was increased 3 percent to 74,750 francs.

Schools less dependent on American clientele, such as the Ecole in Active Bilingue, appeared to be less affected. Danielle Monod, head of 11) the school, reported enrollment this fall of around 2,200, equal with last the school reported enrollment this fall of around 2,200, equal with last the school stage. year. International events often have a big impact on the school, she said, noting a recent influx of Russian, Serbian and Croatian students.

Tintion for the American and British curricula was raised 3 to 5 percent this year, or 30,000 to 45,000 francs a year, depending on the level. Bucking the trend entirely has been the anglophone section of the International College of Fontainebleau, which combines the resources of three public schools running from elementary through high school. Enrollment in the section is up to 290 this year, from 257 in 1991, said

Glenys Kennedy, director. We've been growing since 1979." Ms. Kennedy said, noting that the Fontainebleau region is attracting increasing numbers of self-employed professionals, plus those who work at nearby companies such as SNECMA, Corning and IBM, perform research at the Ecole des Mines, or teach at the INSEAD business school.

Tuition, which covers six to eight hours of specialized English instruction per week at the secondary level, was raised around 4 percent this. year, to 8,775 francs, she said.

Even though English fluency is necessary for admission, half of the students in the anglophone section are French by nationality, a requirement for all foreign-language sections established within French schools.

JACQUES NEHER is a journalist based in Paris.

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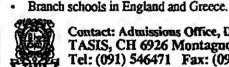
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by the polytechnics has been notmote from the surrounding comthan 25, while most undergradumunity in London, South Bank ares at the older universities are only their closeness to the commu-University — formerly South Bank Polytechnic — launched a between the ages of 18 and 22. Similarly, when Coventry Poly-technic became Coventry Univerposter and advertising campaign to present itself as "a university sity, it launched balloons on which was written the slogan, "Only the

name has changed.

going about things."

matter is that the mission and the ethos of the polytechnics remain

the same. They will have the same

buildings, the same staff, the same

know-how and the same way of

sities overcome an image problem in a class-ridden society. He said

that many people looked down on the polytechnics "out of snobbery

Mr. Izbicki said the name

ies would bein the new univer-

Continued from page 9

losing contact with the local community, with which the polytechnics, more than the universities, have always been closely united. And they are aware of the danger of losing touch with sections of the population that might find the ti-tle of university imposing and off putting.

To ensure that it does not fall

into the perception that it is re-

with oo ivory towers." In its promotional literature, the university stresses that it will "continue to encourage applications from older students who don't decessarily have traditional qualifications." Nearly half of the South Bank

University's students are older SIGTUNASKOLAN HUMANISTISKA LÄROVERKET Boarding School

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or ignorance."

"The problem was not the students," he said. "They could read prospectuses, and knew what they wanted to study and where. The problem was with parents, with teachers who had been trained at universities and to a certain extent. universities and to a certain extent

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with employers." Among the advantages enjoyed

nity but also the strong links they have forged with industry, enal abling students to get hands-on Mr. Izbicki said that the difference between Britain's old univer-"I think all the former polytechnics ought to have that slogan."
Mr. Ezbicki said. "The crex of the

sities and its new ones is that the latter remain more concerned with applied rather than theoretical You go to one of the older insti-

tutions to learn about the theory of motion, he said, and to one of the former polytechnics to learn how to make a wheel.

Most of the new universities have adopted the names of U towns in which they are simated - Bournemouth, Brighton, Hnd dersfield or Portsmouth But some have regional aspirations such as the University of Central England ...

in Birmingham or the University of the West of England in Bristol. Most of the old polytechnic directors now style themselves vice. chancellors, a couple are called rectors and one, American-style, is, referred to as president. This month, they and the vice chancellors of the old universities merged into a single organization and, commissioned a management of the marriage.

BARRY JAMES is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.



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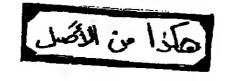
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hrary proper and many other part-

of the building.

According to the warden and chief librarian. Peter Jagger, one

of the library's greatest assets.

apart from the access 10 a great

collection of books, is the chance

to share ideas and experience with

residents from many different

backgrounds.

But basically, St. Deiniol's exists for the solitary reader, whether sen-

or the solitary reader, whether solitary readers and students or quixelic seekers after knowledge. The library staff is happy to prepare bibliographies and preparatory reading lists for intending guests.

Spirit of Gladstone Haunts the Stacks at Residential Library for Boarders in Wales traits or statues adorn the dining room, the common room, the li-

By Barry James

OOM, board and all the books you can read. This is the offer made by St. Deiniol's residential library in North Wales, a unique institution founded a century ago hy the reformist prime minister, William E. Gladstone.

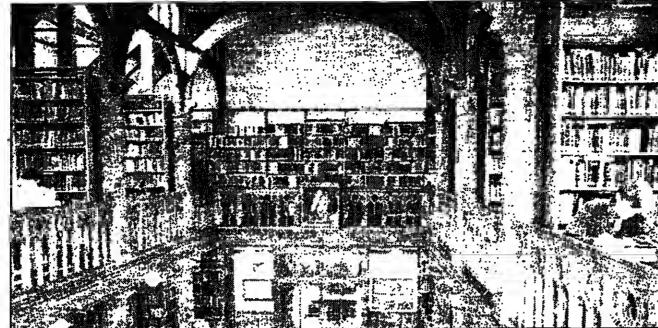
The library gives bookworms the free run of more than 200,000 books and pamphlets, which incline heavily to the 19th century and theology.

Bishops ruh shoulders with authors, researchers and, increasingly these days, students preparing for degrees with Britain's Open University who have discovered the library as the ideal place to study for their annual exams.

But the library welcomes anyone who likes to curl up with a good book. The only condition is that would-be readers should produce a estimonial from "a person holding public office, e.g., a university or college appointment, a clergyman, doctor or an already established reader at St. Deiniol's."

The rates are reasonable, currently £211 (\$360) a week, or less for sahbatical periods longer than six weeks. The library is 7 miles [1] kilometers) from Chester, the nearest town.

In keeping with its founder's principles, St. Deitiol's also expects that readers should not be deliberate underminers of the Anglican religion, although Glad-stone stipulated that the library's



St. Deiniol's offers bookworms the run of more than 200,000 books and pamphlets, mostly on the 19th century.

humhle students, mingle demo-

cratically at mealtimes, served hy

room, hut otherwise they are left

in peace to browse, to muse, to

wander in the grounds, even to

In keeping with Gladstone's wish that St. Deiniol's should

serve as a retreat for "divine learn-

rabbi wishes he were training his

students to become university

graduates. But in the Austrian

system only those students who

qualify at age 14 for a Gymnasium,

or classical secondary school, will

later be able to go to university.

Since these immigrants rarely get

high grades in German. by age 11

their professional futures are al-

nine extra hours of German a week.

but these Hebrew-speaking stu-dents must also qualify in English

as their foreign language. The school has arranged with the Aus-

trian government to let promising

students into the Gymnasium a

year late if their grades merit it. But

few are university bound. Two

years ago, four students went to a

school seems to be producing socially adjusted, reasonably educat-

ed tradesmen. Few of these immi-

grants are interested in university.

hey simply want to succeed in a

ymnasium and last year only two.

The real accomplishment of the

The Beth Chabad school teaches

ready curtailed.

play croquet on the lawn.

waitresses, or in the common

hospitality "should as far as possi-hle be made available for persons beyond the pale of the Anglican Church or even of the Christian

eligion."
That said, the library welcomes guests from all creeds and nationalities from periods ranging from a few days to sahbaticals lasting sev-

Central Asia either. Most were

born in Israel and their first lan-

Their parents rent produce

stands in markets or open small shops bere, finding niches in the

Austrian economy that they could

not make work in Israel. They

guage is usually Hebrew.

The faculty

understands that

these young lives

have not been easy.

were squeezed, two and three fam-

ilies together, into small apart-

ments provided by relief agencies.

The children just didn't know what to do all day. Mr. Bider-

Most of the children did not go

to school at all. Often, their par-

ents needed them to belp with the

new business. In 1980, the police

contended that the influx of Soviet

Jews had doubled youth crime in

Vienna's Second District where

Guests can study in the un-

crowded, oak-paneled Gothic-style reading room, a place that, one reader said "can only make" one seel intelligent," or in their own study-bedrooms (the library can also accommodate spouses and childrent. The library and the rooms for the 46 guests are all under one roof in the rambling

stone building. Readers, whether prelates or

round center for Anglican candi-

It provides huge resources for

overall activities.

dates for ordination over the age of 30. But it was not Gladstone's intention to turn the library into a theological college, and the church training remains a small part of its

general research into philosophy, literature, history and the elassics

The faculty understands that

these young lives have not been easy and have produced tough-

minded pragmatists. Hans Po-

korny, who directs the upper divi-sion at Beth Chabad, said, "For

them, the struggle for life is the

MARK KURLANSKY is an

American writer working on a book

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It also offers scholarships, cover-ing the entire cost of lodging, meals and access to the library, in all

hranches of theology, history and literature and in other branches of

The library organizes its own summer schools. This year they included "Greek in a Week," a con-

centrated course aimed at enabling

those with no Greek to read the

New Testament in the original, and "the Celtic Heritage." There are also revision weekends for adults

studying Open University courses

on religion or the 19th century.
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many of them annotated in his

own hand, and thousands of polit-

ical pamphlets form the core of the collection, which is one of the

world's richest sources of material

expanded, however, to include modern works on social studies,

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dred runs of present and past per-

book or manuscript collections, in-cluding the Glynne Library of rare

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which is still the estate of the Gladstone family. Library guests

are welcome to wander in the cas-

tle's rolling acres of park land.

Gladstone spent many of his hap-

piest hours in his own study-li-

hrary at the castle, which he called

'the temple of peace." He found-

ed St. Deiniol's in a ramshackle

annex near the castle, trundling

many of his books across in a

wheelbarrow at the age of 80 and helping to shelve them. The present Edwardian huild-

ing was erected as a national me-

morial to Gladstone, whose spirit

still hangs heavy about the place. A large statue of him stands on the

front lawn, and Gladstone por-

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Vienna School Shelters Ex-Soviet Jewish Children

nal from the city center.

poorer area across the Danube Ca-

to these housing units and gather-

ing the children. The parents were relieved to have the children out of

the crowded apartments for a few

hours. "This was very unprofes-

sional." be said. "It wasn't like

now, li wasn't a real institution.

But for me it was the best years.

I'm so busy [now] with administra-tive things. . Then I played football with the children and we

sewed things with the girls. And

we were singing together and sit-ting together."

certain that all of his children reg-

istered for the Austrian schools, and be would help them with their

homework. But the regular schools were not belping these children because they did not speak Ger-

man well enough. The school sys-

tem did not know what to do with

them and often sent them to re-

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form schools because of anti-so-

Ronald S. Lauder Foundation.

Mr. Bidermann's informal project

cial behavior.

Mr. Bidermann started making

Mr. Bidermann started by going

By Mark Kurlansky

IENNA — A rundown five-story huilding that the Gestapo once used to round up Jewish children has become the thriving home of Vienna's most unusua elementary school.

Beth Chabad, officially recognized by the Austrian school system, offers kindergarten and classes through the age of 14. But it does things differently from other Austrian schools. For one thing, though the students are poor and can pay only a nominal fee, there are 34 teachers for only 200 students. There are more classes than classrooms and small groups are seen wandering the hallways with their teacher looking for a quiet corner for special instruction.

The students are a forgotten footnote in the closing chapters of the Soviet empire. From the mid-1970s until the collapse of the Soviet Union, more than 100,000 Soviet Jews passed through Vienna bound for Israel. Most of them are went back to Vienna. Most of these return migrants were from Bukhara, in Uzbekistan, and the Caucasus area, especially Georgia.

These groups do not feel that they have much in common. They pray separately - the Georgians have their own room off of Vienna's main synagogue, while the Bukharans maintain their prayer room in a different neighborhood.

The school's director, Rabbi Jacob Bidermann, is from the Brooklyn, New York, Luhawitscher sect. Unlike the rest of Judaism, this group proselytizes, and their leader sends followers all over the world. Most set up religious centers and try to persuade Jews to turn to their particular religious approach. But Mr. Bidermann saw his mission more hroad-

E arrived in Vienna in 1980, a time in which there were camos and charitable housing units crammed with Soviet Jews. "Vienna at the time was very much in the media, the story of the Jewish Russian immigrants who were hanging on in Vienna," said the rahhi, "And it turned out to be an international issue. Who's going to help them and what is going to be done with them.

· The children's art on the wall of Mr. Bidermann's gray Vienna school building - Asian scenes of domes, palm trees and sunlight in vivid colors - does not come from the imagination of Austrian children. This is not to say that these children know much about Soviet

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A Changing Labor Market Puts More Adults on Campus

By Philip Crawford

MHERST, Massachusetts — The image of the typical U.S. college student as a freshfaced, middle-class youth who has no job and enjoys parental financial support is apparently becoming as outdated as the notion of

using a typewriter, not a personal computer, to write a term paper. These days, say U.S. education experts, the average undergradu-ate is just as likely to be in his or her mid-thirties, hold down a fulltime job, and have children who need to be picked up on the way

home from the university. The return to college by adults

U.S. students enrolled in higher -or for many, the first foray into education degree programs. Those in the 25 years and older group now represent 42 percent of the total, having grown from 2.6 million in 1970 to about 6 million FRENCH 66 IN The fact that the 25 and older

group grew 85 percent during the 1970s and another 25 percent dur-

ing the 1980s, as opposed to 22 percent and 12 percent in those

decades for those under 25 years

of age, clearly reveals a demo-graphic shift. The reasons for the

turnabout, say experts, say much about life in the United States

over the past generation.

"Adults go back to school because their lives are in transition,"

said Carol Aslanian, director of

adult learning services for The College Board, a guidance and as-sessment furn in New York. "The

fluctuations in the labor market

have been putting a lot of people in that situation. When you lose a

job, you often have to acquire new

skills to find another one. Also,

plenty of people are simply un-happy with their jobs and realize the only way to better their lot is to

"And the job market has be-

come increasingly technical — people simply won't hire you if

you don't have certain qualifica-

ic classes, as well as the relative affordability of many

state universities and community

colleges, have helped make higher.

education accessible to those who

want it, say other experts. But few

students go straight through. According to the National Associa-

tion of Independent Colleges and

Universities, only 15 percent of students entering college directly

HE demise of the notion

that college is only for

the upper socioeconom-

get some new credentials.

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IHT 4/92 Oct. 8

U.S. Higher Education

Increase in older students enrolled in credit programs (in millions). under 25 Total 25 & older 8.6 1970 the world of course catalogs, campus center snack bars and allnighters - is still on the rise after two decades of remarkable 14.2 growth, according to recent statisrics. Currently, people older than the traditional college-age bracket 15 of 17 to 21 years make up 57 percent of the total number of % increase, 1970-1991

Students under 25 +38%

Sources: The College Board, Nethorial Center for Educational Statistics.

from high school earn degrees within four years. Moreover, al-most half of all college students now attend classes on just a part-

The huge proportionate in-crease in adult students is also due to some elementary mathematics: There have been fewer people of traditional college age around. Following the postwar baby boom that lasted through the 1950s, the birth rate slowed, resulting in a marked decline in high school graduates by the late 70s.

"The number of high school graduates peaked in 1977 and the trend has been steadily downward ever since," said Vance Grant, a statistics specialist with the Department of Education in Washmoton. "The curve should continue its decline for the next two or three years and then level off and turn upward as the next large erop of 17- and 18-year-olds comes of age. But even though the propor-tion of adult students should start declining about 1995, their sheer

numbers will continue to increase

as the general population ages." Aware of the declining numbers of their traditional clientele, college admissions officers have also been increasing their efforts to re-cruit older students. For some, attracting a sufficient crop of adults has been a crucial part of fiscal survival amid national recession and cuts in both federal and state education funds. For others representing wealthier schools, creating programs for older students has been part of a conscious strategy

to have a more heterogeneous

campus population.
"We wanted to help diversify the student body," said Benson Lieber, dean of students at Amherst College, a selective liberal arts school in Massachusetts that actively seeks qualified adult stu-dents. They [older students] add a lot to the campus because their background is typically much different than that of our traditional, just-out-of-high-school student. They've all had to support themselves financially and many have had to support families, which they continue to do while they're

Mr. Lieber said adult students typically do at least as well academically as their younger class-mates, often excelling.

Another major factor in the rise adult students has been the emergence of the working woman as another statistical norm. Since 1970, the number of women in the civilian labor force has risen 80 percent to about 57 million, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. And about 80 percent of those women are over 25.

"As more women have entered the work force, more have needed college-level training," said Mr.

PHILIP CRAWFORD is a jour-

out clear-cut academic standards-

Secondly, panel members recog-

nized that standards are useless

unless there is some way to mea-

sure student performance against

(Last week, the goals

said in a report that only modest

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For Begin

Shakeup for Dutch Institutions

By Lien van der Leij

MSTERDAM - Although it ranks as one of Europe's leading educators, Dutch higher education, if not exactly in crisis, is currently suffering from a severe lack of

One out of five persons in the Dutch work force is a university graduate, while 2.7 percent of the population is currently in an institution of higher education. Nonetheless, universities and polytechnics are facing government moves to boost the number of graduates and improve the quality of teaching.

Student dissatisfaction with overcrowded classes, heavy workloads and little individual attention is reflected in soaring dropout rates and the greater time taken to complete a degree.

In January, Jo Ritzen, the education minister, presented his preliminary proposals for a shakeup in righer education to parliament, and this spring the lower house of parliament passed a new Higher Education and Scientific Research Act granting institutions of tertiary education greater autonomy.

More changes are still in the pipeline: Next month parliament is due to debate proposals to revise stu-dent grants and in 1993 it will consider a revised policy framework aimed at stepping up cooperation between universities and polytechnics.

A study submitted to a university umbrella body, VSNU, on the performance of economics students in 1990, found that fewer than 35 percent of freshmen completed the first-year foundation course in the allotted time. This was considerably below the target-ed rate of 50 percent. Nor did final graduation rates, varying between 60 percent and 85 percent, meet their target of 90 percent.

Other disciplines have not fared much better. Lat-est figures from the Education Ministry show that about 40 percent of the students leaving higher education in 1989-90 dropped out without a degree. Meanwhile, the average university graduate is taking six years to finish a four-year course.

While this is less true at the polytechnics, the trend bere, too, is toward longer degrees. On average, students tonk two months longer in 1990 to gain a undergraduate degree than they did in 1989. Although the gap seems marginal, the financial implications are not. With basic student grants set at 260 guilders (about \$160) a month, the cost to the Treasury of a four-week delay is at least 40 million

As a troubleshooter, Mr. Ritzen, of the Labor Party, has been charged with turning education's fortunes around and rebuilding the bridges between covernment and educators.

In December 1990, informal agreements on ways to do this were reached with the VSNU and the polytechnics council, HBO Raad. The institutions of higher education pledged to increase student graduation rates and, in return, Mr. Ritzen promised them greater autonomy and the legislative clout to achieve

The new higher education act represents the first-step down this road. However, the HBO Raad's istence that further talks should ultimately in his discussions on a possible university-polytechnic merger - a move opposed by the universities remains a potential stumbling block.

The minister's grant proposals have also suffered a setback. He had moved to cut student grants from six to five years to answer critics who have blamed the students' leisurely academic careers on overgenmon funding. After five years, the students would a required to take out loans. However, last November parliament rejected a follow-on proposal to lia grants to student performance based on attain targets in their first year of study.

Although he is holding fast to the idea, Mr. Riterihas sharply lowered the first-year threshold to just 10 percent, coupled with higher attainment targets in

Tripartite talks with the HBO Rand, VSNU and student unions have foundered on the students op-position to conditional funding. They say the bit position to conditional installed they say the bill tackles the problem backward, and argue that the quality of higher education should be improved first, then the graduation rates will automatically follow, "Within the last 10 years, the number of students

has doubled as a result of the so-called expansion of higher education, but funding has largely remained the same," said Rob van Vliet, a spokesman for the national students' union, LSVB.

NIVERSITIES are still trying to come to terms with their transformation in the early 1980s from elitist institutions into centers of mass education. At that times shorter two-phase degree structure.

By reducing the old live-year-plus masters program
the government aimed a shorter two-phase degree structure was introduced to a four-year degree, the government aimed increase the accessibility of university education by youd the top 5 percent to 10 percent of high school

But while the strategy has worked, many students consider the workload too great. "Formally, the courses have been reduced to low

years, but in practice students are often expected to cover the same ground they previously had six years to complete," said Mr. van Vliet.

Both universines and polytechnics recognize the problem. Mr. Ritzen's outline agreements contain pledges from the institutions of higher education to compile courses that may easily be completed in the allotted time and a commitment to improve student

LIEN VAN DER LELJ is a journalist on the English language desk of the Dutch financial daily Het Finan

Focus in U.S. Shifts to Core of Learning entirety, but House Democrats, created by leaders in particular see-while warm to the idea of setting tors of the education system. 2

Continued from page 9 ESADE SPANISH FOR FOREIGN

grounds of the University of Vir-STUDENTS ginia at Charlottesville. They Communicative approach agreed on six "national goals" for education by the turn of the centu-Individual attention ry, and in early 1990 Congress set up a National Education Goals Intensive programmes Panel to monitor and promote Courses throughout the year progress Ioward them ay.
The panel quirkly housed two
thingst First, several of the goals
were virtually meaningless with-

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and it noted deficiencies in geography, math and science.)

Such concerns led to the chartering by Congress of the National Council on Education Standards Testing (NCEST) to study the feasibility of setting up national sys-tems of standards and assessments. In its report last January, the NCEST panel talled for the estab-ishment by a National Effication Standards and Assessment Council, equally divided among govern-ment officials, educators and members of the general public.

The system would be national in scope but not run by the federal government, and states would par-21-member council would not write the standards or administer any new tests itself. Rather, it would establish a system for coordinating and certifying the efforts of professional bodies, states or

standards, bolked at establishing an assessment system until requirements were in place to assure that all students would have the financial and other resources they need to meet them. In calling for national standards for public schools, the NCEST panel was giving voice to a consensus that was already highly developed. Several major organizations, notably the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics and the National Academy of Sciences, are developing standards for specific subjects. At least half a dozen states have drawn up standards for their own students across the acaspectrum, and the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards is designing standards

and grade level. Thus, the issue would no longer seem to be whether to have national groups of states.

The NCEST proposal was approved by the Senate almost in its

seem to be whether to have national standards but, rather, how to coordinate those that are already being

that will be used to award national

certification to teachers by subject

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aground on opposition from pro-lessional educators, who warned that national testing was the first step mand a national currieulum' nd loss of machanism local control of schools Burnellional MAN concerns about the quality of this lie education rising, the political climate surrounding fiational test that some a flip-flop.

As Frank Newman, president of the Education Commission of the States, which coordinates state deducation policy, observed, The change is that governors cabinet officers and business leaders are

officers and business leaders at all saying that we need a much better education system. The da position of school adminis no longer carries the day." Proponents of national sta

In the past, proposals for na-tional examinations always rain

dards and examinations argue that such a system could become what Chester L. Finn Jr., a professor education at Vanderbilt University ty, describes as the "centerpiese" of systemic change. "The critics are right to note that standards and tests alone won't improve schools," he said. "Teachers mus implement them; students mi prepare for them parents, eneployers and communities missibled their results . . . But unless we have clear standards and test results, we won't even kno what successful reform would lo like - or where we stand today

relation to where we'd like to be Opposition comes from professional resumakers, who cite technical obstacles to large-scale testing of sophisticated thinking skills and from those woo raise equit issues, such as the fear that still dents in impoverished schools will not receive the resources - tests. books, quality teaching and forth — necessary to meet the new standards.

Whatever the course of discussion, one change is evident. Amenin a national debate over what the expect from their public school Marc Tucker, one of the leaders the New Standards Project, putilite, change most succinctly. "We are trying to create a national system of education without a ministry of education. be said. That's what all this messiness is all about."

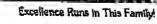
EDWARD B. FISKE, former the education editor of The No York Times, is anahor of "Smart Schools, Smart Kids," a study of



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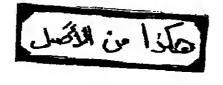
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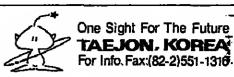
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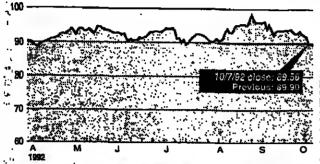




Page 15



International Herald Tribune World Stock Index e, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, bondon, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked. .

Asia/Pacific	Europe	N. America
Approx. weighting: 25%	Approx. weighting: 40%	Approx, weighting: 35%
110 Close: 82.48 Prev.: 82.95	Close: 92.65 Prev.; 92.44	Close: 92.76 Prev.: 93.60
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90	Up N	Down
2000 S	W. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	
60		44.
1992 World Index	M J J A S O 1992	M J J A S C 1992
Industrial Sect	ors	
Wed. Prev.	*	Wed, Prev. %

Consumer Goods 80.97 81.25 -0.34 91,72 92.12 -0.43 94.21 94.36 -0.16 94.47 93.18 +1.38 Index, a booklet is available tree of charge by writing to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neully Cedex, France.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Running U.S. Companies?

By Steven Pearlstein

Washington Post Service

sumption is that the nation's economic malaise is something that

better government policies can cure. But Abraham Zaleznik, a

former Harvard Business School professor and trained psychoana-

lyst, argues that there is a bigger problem with the U.S. economy: The wrong people are running the biggest U.S. corporations.

Mr. Zaleznik asks: What if more corporations were run by genuine leaders who took on the role of in-hoose critic and teacher

favor managers who have mastered office politics, make smooth picsentations and have learned to reduce every challenge to a

Not surprisingly, Mr. Zaleznik over the years has been something of an outcast at the Harvard Business School, which perhaps more

than any other institution has helped foster the idea that successful

In its place, Mr. Zaleznik preaches a sort of Great Man theory of business success in which a chief executive inspires loyalty with

dyalty, unleashes creativity by his own creativity and by example

firives out the natural tendency in any organization toward compla-

See MANAGERS, Page 17

Some might call it charisma, a characteristic Mr. Zaleznik says is

ss leaders can be trained to take ordinary people and produce extraordinary results by instituting well-proven procedures and

business — the marketing or the More corporations

and kept the management team focused on the substance of their

production or whatever needed

This roll-up-the-sleeves ap-

proach, he says, is surprisingly

rare in big corporations, which

predictable, bureaucratic process.

published in 1989.

OSTON - Now that the performance of the U.S. econo-

my is on the front burner, the Washington policy establish-

ment is busy cranking out ideas about tax rates, free-trade zones, infrastructure investment and the like. The pre-

should be run by

genuine leaders.

Are the Wrong People

Capital Goods

92.66 93.32 -0.71

92.85 93.88 -1.10

94.02 94.39 -0.39

87.61 87.79 -0.21

earnin

Fat Wallet

said Wednesday that it contributed \$300 million to its underfunded pension fund last month, six times more than the law required, to take advantage of a \$45 million tax break.

The payment puts only a small dent in Chrysler's \$4.39 billion pen-

Chrysler shares closed at \$22.25,

dence that the company will report higher-than-expected profit.

But Douglas Laughlin, analyst at Bear, Stearns in New York, said Chrysler may be able to "comfortably exceed" his third-quarter estimated profit of 19 cents a share. In the year-earlier period Chrys-

ler posted a loss of 36 cents a share.

tive things, in terms of lowering costs and introducing successful Laughlin said.

Bot Chrysler also has steep capital requirements. It plans to spend more than \$17 billion over the oext few years to replace its aging prod-

Lamont Faces Tories: Which Way Now?

By Erik Ipsen ternational Herald Tribun

LONDON - Norman Lamont, the chancellor of the Exchequer, faces the biggest trial of his already tumultuous career on Thursday as he attempts to reassure the Conservative Party faithful at their annual conference that he does

at last have an economic policy. The government's approval ratings have phimmeted since Britain was forced by financial markets to abandon its central economic policy of tying the pound's value to other European currencies. With his own job and indeed the fate of the economy in the balance, Mr. Lamont's task at the conference in Brighton will be titanic,

his room for maneuver minuscule Patrick Foley, chief economic adviser to Lloyds Bank, said Mr. Lamont had two basic choices: The chancellor can try to preserve the ground gained in the battle against inflation, cutting interest rates only cautiously, or he can make a headlong dash for growth, slashing the cost of borrowing and letting the pound settle - or sink - where it may.

In the financial district, most bets are on the former course. What would play well in the City of London would he a firm commitment from the government to set a target for the growth of the money supply and stick to it.

Differences abound over precisely which money supply measure he should target and at

what growth level. But target something he

"It is certainly no good him saying we still care about inflation without saying how he intends to control it," said Nigel Pain of the National Institute for Economic and Social

Many economists also insist that Mr. Lamont not neglect sterling. But they would prefer that he confine his concerns about sterling to generalities. Putting a precise target on the value of the pound, it is argued, would simply again cast the Treasury in an indefensible position similar to the one it fled on Sept, 16, when it left the European exchange-rate mechanism.

On the fiscal side, there are widespread expectations that Mr. Lamont will announce some sort of freeze on public-sector pay. He might choose to cap public-sector wages in line with inflation or to give himself a bit more room by capping the overall public-sector pay bill. Either course would surely prove popular with the Tour faithful the Tory faithful.

The one thing that most people do oot want to hear Thursday is the chancellor reiterating his earlier commitment to watch a range of economic indicators and to use his judgment as to how the government should react. "Unfortunately, not many people these days would probably trust Mr. Lamont's judgment," Mr. Foley said.

So low is the chancellor's standing that many would no doubt he happy if he simply confined his speech to two fateful words, "I quit." Mike Smith, a spokesman for the Trades Union Congress, is among them.

The union group finds itself in rare agreement with some employers groups lobbying the government to turn its attention to reviving the "real economy." Specifically, the union group's plan calls for a £2 billion (\$3.4 billion) package to fund construction of such infrastructure as schools, roads and housing, and for a massive job training program. "Mr. Lamont has resisted such schemes for so long it is difficult to see him now making such a massive U-turn," said Mr.

Like him or not, many economists fear that Britain may well be stuck with Mr. Lamont for some time. For starters, the exchange-rate policy to which he had staked himself until last month was actually crafted by Prime Minister John Major, who preceded him as chancellor.

Mr. Lamoot is also immersed in crucial battles to keep public-sector spending within strict limits, intricate battles which any successor would be ill-equipped to advance. Nor would any successor be likely to start with more of a track record or credibility than Mr. Lamont mself. "In the short term, a new chancellor

See LAMONT, Page 17

German Bourse To Consolidate **Futures Trade**

By Brandon Mitchener ational Herold Tribune

FRANKFURT — Germany's oew national stock exchange body moved rapidly Wednesday to consolidate securities operations, offering 120 million Deutsche marks (\$83 million) to buy the country's futures and options exchange and the independent clearing house.

Despite the moves to increase the Frankfurt stock exchange's competitiveness in international stock and bond trading, analysts said the exchange remained far from its ultimate goal of winning back business lost to London.

The Frankfurt exchange reached ment Wednesday at a meeting with member banks and brokers on the creation of an umbrella institution, Deutsche Börse AG. Frank-

short positions, and the CAC-40 index gained 41.64 points, or 2.6 percent, to end at 1,654.15. French

government bond prices reversed an early fall and closed little

changed as some investors shifted

into the French market and out of

Norman Lamont.

furt exchange officials called this the first step toward centralized coordination among Germany's eight stock exchanges.

The Frankfurt exchange said agreement had been reached to acquire the Deutsche Terminbörser which is the screen-based futures and options exchange, and the Deutsche Kassenverein, the independent clearing house. The price of each will be 60 million DM.

Foreign investors will notice lite tle immediate change, because tra-ditionally they have focused their regional centers. But over times Germans hope the new structure will increase ioternational interest

Deutsche Börse will increase Frankfurt's competitiveness by cresating the foundation for further techoological and supervisory change, and centralizing trading of blue-chip stocks in Frankfurt. The plan is to retain a niche role for the smaller exchanges in trading of regional stocks, advocates say.

But until trading of German securities in Germany becomes safe and cheaper, o large share of for eign investors' business will continue to he handled elsewhere, accord

ing to many investment advisers.

"If it implies more deep-search
reforms in German capital market,
it could be a threat to London," said Robert Kerr, a strategist at Credit Lyonnais Securities in London. Ula-til then, it is oot, he said. Indirectly, increased centralizate

tioo of settlement activity and com-puterization of stock and bond trading should improve liquidity, a major consideration for investors.

Germany to take advantage of But what are still oeeded, anayields. The 10-year bond lysts sold, are vast improvements in the supervision of market activity (Reuters, Bloomberg, AFX) and lower trading costs. Local reg-ulations protecting investors are considered far below global standards, and numerous taxes and technical factors make it more expensive to trade German securities in Germany than in London.

Gerd Haller, a Finance Ministry official responsible for the capital markets, said Tuesday be expected tighter controls on exchange trad ing by the end of 1993.

For foreign investors such a

fund managers based in London, however, the bottom line is the price.

Rolf Breuer, a Deutsche Bant official who is to become the next chairman of the Frankfurt ex change, said many competition minded investors had already d cided "with their feet" that it w cheaper to trade in London than Frankfurt. Analysts estimate th upwards of 10 percent of turnove

See BOURSE, Page 17

Chrysler Flashes a

DETROIT - Chrysler Corp.

sion obligation, but analysts said it shows Chrysler has enough cash on hand to fund its ambitious product plans, pay dividends and still book a profit for the third quarter.

A Chrysler spokesman declined to comment on whether the pen-sion fund addition signals confi-

They've done a lot of construcproducts here, that is being reflected in the current results," Mr.

British long government bond prices climbed half a point as ster-In London, the Financial Times-Meanwhile, a member of the board of the Bundesbank, Otmar Stock Exchange index of 100 leadling extended its rally. French stocks, still reeling from ing shares soared oo hopes that a Traders said attention had Issing, said in an interview with the a 4.3 percent plunge on Monday, recovered as professionals covered

Currency Calm Helps European Stocks

LONDON - European stock markets surged Wednesday, taking comfort from relative calm in the currency markets to make up some of the losses suffered in Monday's steep fall.

turned again to speculation that Germany might be forced to lower interest rates to boost domestic mic growth. In Frankfort, the Bundesbank

injected a net 2.8 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.97 billion), at 8.9 percent, into the banking system under a repurchase arrangement that was welcomed by the money market. Analysts said the latest operation showed German interest rates had finally turned the corner.

LUXEMBOURG - Creditors of the failed

Bank of Credit & Commerce International

made a final stand on Wednesday to block a

bank liquidation settlement proposed by liqui-

York and Miami packed the courtroom and made impassioned pleas to the judge in Lux-embourg's district court to postpone her ex-

pected approval of the settlement until damn-

ing reports could be published about the

"Today is our last chance," said Adil Elias,

Lawyers for other creditors charged that a

recent poll of creditors and depositors

showed that support for the plan, which in-

cludes an offer from the Abu Dhabi share-

major shareholders in Abu Dhabi.

a creditor from Miami.

Creditors arriving from London, New

dators and BCCI's majority shareholders.

"It's hard to believe, but, yes, it seems that rates are on the retreat at perceot higher, at 92.65. The overlast. The whole rate scenario is all Trib Index was off 0.38 perchanging," said Hannelore Plessow, chief money trader at BfG Bank.

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung newspaper that weakness in the German economy would depress growth in the money supply and that the M-3 measure should fall markedly by the end of the year,

Lower German rates would ease strains in the EC exchange-rate mechaoism, which has been stretched almost to breaking point by the strength of the mark. The European component of

the International Herald Tribune economic policy following the

cent, at \$9.56.

recovery in the pound might make way for a cut in British interest rates. The index, which on Monday recorded its biggest fall since the worldwide stock-market collapse in 1987, ended 28.7 points - more than I percent - higher, at 2.517.1. The pound, which fell to a record

low against the mark on Monday, closed in London at 2.4770 DM, up from 2,4463 DM on Tuesday.

But traders remained nervous in was up 0.02 point, at 108.56. the absence of any clear British

BCCI Creditors Try to Block Settlement England are hand in glove with the Abu Dhabi government." Mr. Rahman said. Abu Dhabi's lawyer, Jean-Louis Schiltz, contested Mr. Rahman's testimony and said that the Kerry report was based on "inexact"

ments, had been rigged and unfair.
Judge Maryse Welter told the court she would issue her judgment oo Oct. 22.
Keith Vaz, a member of Britain's Parliament, begged the judge to read the results of allegations. Senator John Kerry's inquiry into BCCI's Judge Welter in July ordered that all BCCI collapse and to wait for Britain's investigator, creditors vote on a plan that had been worked Lord Justice Bingham, to publish his findout by liquidators and major shareholders.

Because BCCI is registered in Luxem-There are people around the world who bourg, the judge's approval is occessary be-fore liquidators, shareholders and creditors are literally starving because they doo't have any money, and they look to you," Mr. Vaz can proceed.

Touche Rosss, BCCI's liquidator in Lon-The creditors sprang a surprise testimooy don, said last week that 93 percent of credion the court by BCCT's chief financial officer. tors supported the plan, which repays about Masihur Rahman, who flew in from New 250,000 BCCI depositors and creditors from York to contest Abu Dhabi's bank figures. 40 countries between 30 cents and 40 cents on "The U.K. liquidators and the Bank of the dollar.

A Painful Revamping for Japan's Securities Firms

By James Sterngold

New York Times Service TOKYO - The tumult in world financial markets has been brought home to Japan in recent weeks, with share prices here dropping sharply to end a big summer rally. But when Japanese brokers assess these ups and downs, they are gen-"The managerial orientation, with its emphasis oo form over substance, on structure over people and on power relationships over work, is at the heart of the disability of modern business in the United States," writes Mr. Zaleznik in "The Managerial Mystique," erally reaching the same sober conclusion: even another sudden rally would not change the fact that the once mighty Japanese securities industry has faltered badly and

must cut costs. "The Japanese stock market is going through its worst decline since the war," said Masashi Ta-kehi, a managing director involved in plotting strategy at Nomira Se-curities, one of Japan's largest bro-

kerage houses.
"We are downsizing and must continue to do so," he said. "But it is not sufficient just to cut costs. This is a completely different and more complicated environment

We have no option but to change offices. our values."

The closely watched Nikkei average has fallen in eight of the last nine sessions, dropping 156.36 points on Wednesday, to 17.111.74. The index has declined about 30 percent since the beginning of this Even a surge in August, after the

to prop up the ailing economy and to revive battered investor confidence, failed to alter the basically glum view among brokerage-house

Japanese financial markets are going through their most painful restructuring since a crash in the nid-1960s. Just when Wall Street firms are pulling in record profits, most Japanese brokers are pleased if they are breaking even - and few are. Brokerage bouses are slashing staffs, cutting back on in-

than we've had to deal with before, vestments in compoters and closing

"Our company is losing money at the operating level," said Hideo Sakamaki, Nomura's president, in a receoi magazioe joterview. What we face oow is an emergeney, so all of us are working hard to turn our operations profitable."

Some 50 securities company branch offices have been closed in the last year, including a central Tokyo office of Nomura Securities. It was the first time Nomura had been forced to shut down a branch cost-cutting, some of these firms since 1982. Kokusai Securities, a are oot going to survive. The pressecond-tier company, will close seven of its II overseas offices.

Every Japanese company insists that it is also changing its culture, oot just its head counts. That re-

Pacific

Amsterdam, October 2, 1992.

company admitted to improperly favoring top customers by compensating them for trading losses, and some companies acknowledged that they had bad extensive deal-

ings with organized crime groups, "It's one thing to claim a trans-formation but a lot different to really do it," said Alicia Ogawa, a financial analyst at S.G. Warburg Securities. "But without aggressive

sures are too great." For two-and-a-half years, investors have taken the worst of this financial storm, watching as shares lost close to 60 percent of their val-

discredited by the limancial scan-dals of the last year. Nearly every on the last trading day of 1989.

brokers to feel the pinch. If anything, the race is to see who can shrink the fastest. In many ways, the brokers are

responding rather late. They had been so geared to growth at all costs that no company wanted to be the first to admit to being wroog. Trading volume peaked in 1988, yet the operating costs of the major brokerage houses continued to rise until March 1990, and only began to decline sharply this year.

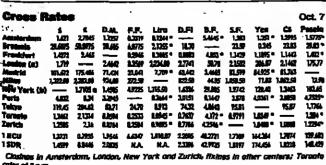
The Securities Dealers Association reported that the oumber of people employed by its 265 member companies had fallen by 11,000 mains the biggest challenge, how-ever, for an industry that was badly ago, \$3.1 trillion of value had been June, the first such decline in years.



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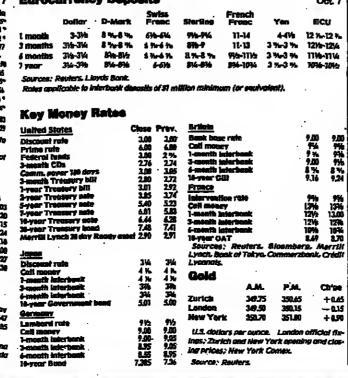
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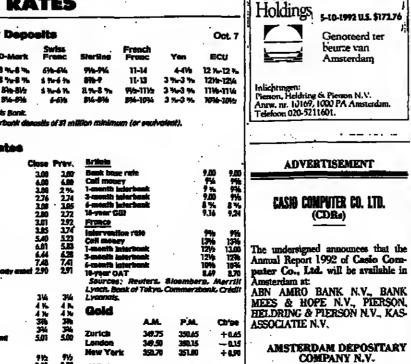


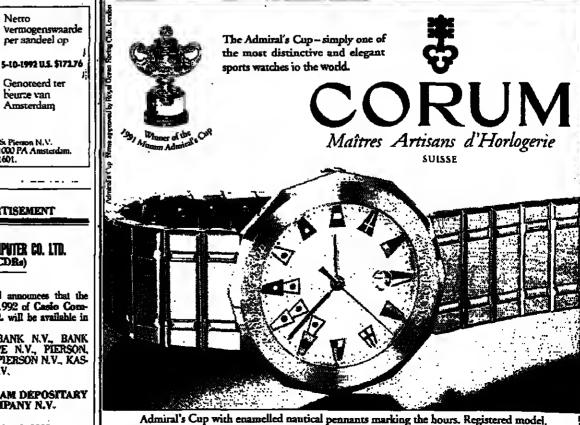
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MARKET DIARY

Weak Bond Auction Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — U.S. stocks fell Wednesday on reports of low demand during the Treasury's sale of

\$9.75 billion worth of 7-year notes. "Bonds are getting hit and we are too," said William Lord, a senior vice president in equity trading at Lehman Brothers. The market is walfling. Every time the slightest bad news comes out the market falls. It's a very uneasy period."

The Dow Jones industrial aver-

age was hovering around Tuesday's

NLY. Stocks

closing level of 3,178.19 until the Treasury auction results were annunced. The Dow closed down 25.94 points, at 3,152.25, led by a barst of computer-driven sell orders and a drop in shares of Inter-national Paper and IBM.

Analysts said sentiment also was depressed by disappointment that amuch-anticipated cut in U.S. interest rates by the U.S. Federal Reserve may be delayed until after the November presidential election. . Decliners outnumbered advanc-

The by a 5-to-3 margin on the New York Stock Exchange. Volume to-taled 183 million shares, down from 196.7 million on Tuesday.

Stocks backed off on reports that the Treasury's sale of seven-year notes left major bond dealers saddled with securities they did not

want, traders and analysts said. The average yield was 6.01 percent, above expectations for a 6 per-cent average yield. The high yield was 6.05 percent, against expecta-tions for a 6.01 percent high yield.

Such a wide yield disparity sug-gests that dealers who submitted bids just to do their duty got stuck owning notes they never intended to buy, said Fred Leiner, market strategist at Continental Bank.

Coca-Cola paced the Big Board actives, falling 1% to 37%. Citicorp followed, easing 4 to 14%. Transco Energy was third, edging up 4 to

General Motors fell \$1 to General Motors fell \$1 to \$29.875 after the United Auto Workers Union said it would strike at the automaker's plant in Anderson, Indiana, if talks on job-security issues failed. A walkout would be GM's third major strike in recent weeks.

Applied Biosystems rose \$2.375 to \$19.375 following Tuesday's merger agreement with Perkin-

Interest-Rate Signals Push Dollar Higher

"Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatcher
NEW YORK — The dollar rose strongly Wednesday in quiet trading as traders regained confidence in the currency in the absence of a

can in U.S. interest rates.
The U.S. Federal Reserve's policy-making open market committee met Tuesday and analysts said it

-- Foreign Exchange

now appeared the group voted against cutting interest rates immediately. An apparent easier monefary stance in Germany also helped the dollar, dealers said.
The dollar rose to 1,4505 Dent-

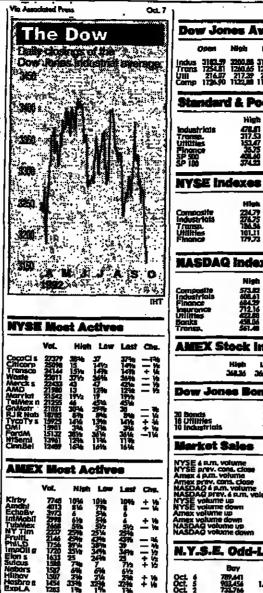
Sche marks at the close, from 14280 DM at Tuesday's close, and advanced to 120.40 yen from 419.75.

The pound eased to \$1.7105 from \$1.7133, while the dollar rose to 1.2742 Swiss francs from 1.2485 — helped by cuts in cash bond rates by Swiss banks — and to 4.9225 French francs, from 4.8450.

"Although German and Swiss rates are easing and U.S. rates remain steady, the dollar's reaction has been pretty muted and it leads us to believe yesterday's rally washed out much of the Fed easing speculation out of the price," said a trader at Barclays Bank in London.

In London, the pound extended Tuesday's rally above 2.40 DM in early trading but slipped back on the mark's recovery and talk of a cut in British rates if the pound rallied higher, traders said.

(Reuters, UPI, Bloomberg)





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Faces C

Innovation

UAW Threatens Another GM Strike,

DETROIT (Reuters) - The United Auto Workers on Wednes threatened another strike against General Motors Corp., setting the safe for a showdown that could cripple all of the auto giant's North America

production.

UAW local 663 said 3,400 union members are set to walk off their jobs at a key parts plant in Anderson, Indiana, next Wednesday unless the union reaches an agreement on job security and health and safety issie:

A GM spokeswoman, Patricia Molloy, said a strike in Anderson would have a broader effect than the Aug. 27 walkout at a parts plant in Ohio that crippled production at nine assembly plants. "If there were to be a work stoppage, the effect would be on all of GM's North American plants and it would be fairly immediate," she said.

George Ball Moves to Smith Barney

NEW YORK (AP) — George L. Ball, who resigned as chief executive of Prudential-Bache Securities Inc. last year after a failed expansion is returning to Wall Street with Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.

Mr. Ball, 53, on Wednesday was named to a senior brokerage post a member of the Smith Barney's executive committee and board of directors. He will be in charge of attracting more wealthy investor, as

Smith Barney customers.

A 30-year Wall Street veteran, Mr. Ball resigned from Prudential.
Bache under pressure in February 1991 as part of a major retrenchment the company, which has since been renamed Prudential Securities land.

While at Prudential-Bache, Mr. Ball failed in a bid to transform the brokerage firm into an investment banking power. Repeated large land. brokerage firm into an investment banking power. Repeated large loss led to his resignation.

U.S. Consumer Borrowing Slumps

WASHINGTON - U.S. consumers cut their borrowing in August in WASHINGTON — U.S. consumers cut their porrowing in August for the seventh consecutive month, reflecting concerns about the siling economy and high unemployment. The \$959 million decrease in consumer credit, which excludes home equity loans, triumed the annual rate of borrowing by 1.6 percent, the Federal Reserve said Wednesday, Separately, the Commerce Department said Wednesday that U.S. wholesale inventories increased 0.6 percent in August, the third straight monthly gain, to the highest level on record.

Forstmann Acquires Department 56.

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Forstmann Little & Co. said Wednesday it has acquired Department 56 Inc., a closely held Minneapolis-based company, for \$270 million in cash.

Forstmann Little said that it would finance the purchase with its own capital and that it would have about \$2 billion remaining after complete. Department 56 supplies ceramic and porcelain collectible lit houses, along with Christmas, holiday, seasonal and other home decorating accessories.

Bristol-Myers Names New President.

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. said Wednesday that it had named Charles A. Heimbold Jr. as president, the second position at the drug and health products company,

Analysts said the appointment makes Mr. Heimbold, one of three

Bristol-Myers executive vice presidents, the heir apparent to Chairma Richard L. Gelb, who is expected to retire soon.

For the Record

by Mr. Simon's leveraged buyout firm.

Raytheon Co. said that net income totaled \$156.1 million in the quarter ended Sept. 27, up 5.2 percent from a year earlier, and cited strong improvement in its commercial businesses. (Bloomberg Simmons Co. union representatives said that William E. Simon, a former Treasury secretary, and others named in a suit by the company employees in November 1991 have reached a tentative settlement that is valued at \$16.5 million. The suit involved the company's purchase in 1986

TRADE: The Race Is On for a GATT Accord Before the U.S. Election

(Continued from page 1) fikelihood of further subsidy cuts necessary to close a GATT deal. At their meeting this week in Takembourg, ministers from Ger-many and Britain urged the French is risk the wrath of farmers in order to achieve more jobs and economic growth through a global trade deal.

Tristan Garel-Jones, Britain's

nster of European affairs, said

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

at "we have to take advantage"

the fact that the U.S. president

wants a GATT agreement before crash" unless trade partners looked the elections because afterward, regardless of the outcome, "the pres-sure on him will diminish." He said an accord could inject up to \$190 billion into the world economy and "that prize we should not let easily slip from our grasp."

Germany's economics minister, changes this week showed that "the any deal unless the Americans world was on the brink of a major showed up with new concessions.

beyond narrow interests that have thwarted an agreement.

NYSE Diary

Amex Diery

NASDAQ Diary

Prev

"The world economy is worsenplums," Mr. Möllemann said.

But France's external trade min-Jürgen Möllemann, warned that ister, Dominique Strauss-Kahn, in-

French officials also have warned their European partners that offering new concessions in order to cut a deal with the Bush ing, and we are all trying to get administration ahead of the elec-some kilos of bananas, oilseeds and tion might work against them if a Clinton presidency asked for a dif-ferent kind of deal.

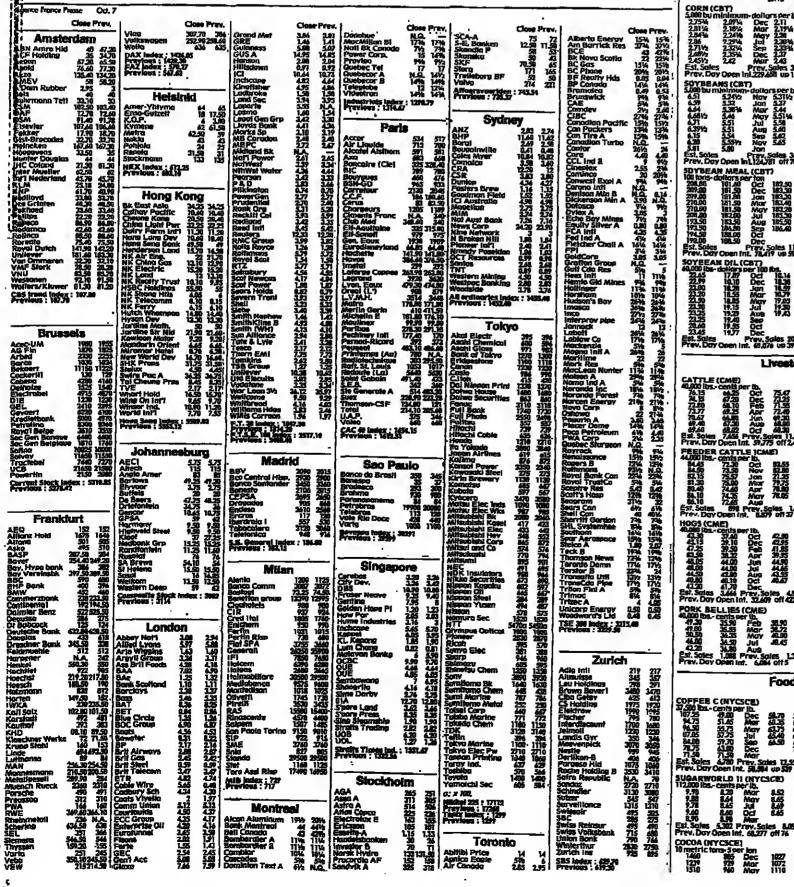
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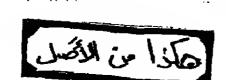
But a Clinton adviser said the the gyrating currency and stock ex-sisted that his country would block Democratic candidate wanted a global trade agreement "as soon as possible, even before the election."

U.S. FUTURES

LONG GILT (LIFFE)

U.S. FUTURES		
Via Associated Press Oct. 7	1	1
Season Season High Low Open Nigh Low Close Chs.	Nigh Low Open High Low Close Cha.	Season Season High Low Close Co
### Carains WHEAT (CBT) **S000 by minimum-tolidar sper bushed* **S000 by minimum-tolidar sper bushed* **A40 3.12½ Dec 3.47 3.47 3.43 3.43½ —02½ **A10½ 3.12½ May 3.28½ 3.39 3.55½ 3.35½ —0.2½ **3.72 3.02 Jul 3.18½ 3.18¾ 3.17¼ 3.18 —0.01 **1.55 3.07½ See 3.27½ 3.07½ **1.60 3.17½ Dec 3.23½ —0.01 **2.25½ 3.13 Jul 5.15½ 3.16½ 3.17½ **Est. Sales Prev. Soles 5.37½ **Frev. Dory Open Ind., 54,113 off 413 WHEAT (KCBT)	1530 990 Jul 1140 +112 1530 1029 Sep 1779 +12 1530 1044 Dec 1277 1245 1237 1241 +16 1495 1106 Ahar 1237 1245 1237 1241 +16 1366 -1198 Ahar 1237 1245 1237 1241 +16 1366 -1198 Ahar 1237 1245 1237 1241 +16 1270 1270 Jul 1306 +16 1271 1270 Jul 1306 11306 11306 11306 1450 1050 Centls per lb. 165,50 103,55 Nov 107,25 107,90 104,50 104,56 -80 145,00 103,35 Nov 107,25 107,90 104,50 104,56 -80 145,00 103,35 Nov 107,25 108,10 106,46 106,46 -80 145,00 103,35 Nov 107,25 108,10 106,46 107,25 -1,68 145,00 103,55 Mer 106,70 108,50 107,20 107,25 -1,68 145,00 103,55 Mer 106,70 108,50 107,25 107,25 -1,68 130,00 106,00 Jul 108,10 108,10 107,25 107,25 -1,68 130,00 106,00 Sep 106,10 108,10 108,10 107,35 -1,65 131,70 108,00 Sep 106,10 108,10 108,10 107,735 -1,65 131,70 109,00 Jen 108,10 108,10 108,10 107,735 -1,65 131,70 109,00 Jen 108,10 108,10 108,10 107,735 -1,65 131,70 109,00 Jen 108,10 108,10 108,10 107,15 -1,65 131,70 109,00 Jen 108,10 108,1	BRT115H POUND (IAMA) S per pound-1 piolal equatis \$0.000 1.9746
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So did oearly half a million well-educated.

Shouldn't you too place your recruitment ads in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE?

Paribas Faces Ciments Français Debacle meeting of the board, and he was replaced by Bernard Laplace, a former chairman.

The company, in a brief statement, said the exceptional items had no link with its commercial or industrial activities. It added that the losses were discovered during an audit carried out by the Italian owner.

A report in the French business newspaper Les Echos said the losses, which it said could amount to several hundred million francs, were due to off-balance-sheet operations, involving trading in securities that declined in value. Details of the operations were expected to be revealed when the company releases its first-

half earnings this month. If the losses are substantial, some analysts believe Italcementi will try to renegotiate the price of the 55 percent block of Ciments Fran-

çais that it acquired last spring from Paribas's

materials subsidiary, Poliet SA. The terms called for the Italian company to pay 500 francs a share on Dec. 31. The stock was suspended Wednesday at 175.50 francs.

However, a spokeswoman for Panbas said any new discussions on price were out of the question. "The seller didn't know about this, and in any case, it's a done deal," she said.

Already, Paribas will have to absorb around a third of the losses, corresponding to its 34 per-cent stake in the company. Paribas was to have been left with 20 percent of the stock, but it was forced in July to absorb an additional 14 percent block of Ciments Français capital when 5 billion francs in new shares, priced at 400 francs, were issued, but not taken up by the market.

Mediobanca was left with a stake of about 15

High Cost of Europe-Wide Unity

Iceland and Liechtenstein.

land: other EFTA members are

The report was written by

economists from Britain and Continental Europe and pub-lished by the London-based Cen-

ter for Economic Policy Research.

the Eastern European nations joining the Community any time

soon, the authors argued strong-

ly that the Community could ill afford to ignore the region.

"The European Community cannot assume that if it does

nothing East Europeans will

stay quiet and stay there," said

Mr. Begg. He said the Communi-

ty must either open up its mar-

kets to Eastern European im-

ports or face a flood of Eastern

parallels to the current East-

West gap to predict that coming

decades could see a massive shift in population from East to West.

LAMONT: Awaiting Direction

The authors drew on a pair of

ropean immigrants.

In spite of the unlikelihood of

Mercedes Exports Keep Sales Afloat

PARIS — Mercedes-Benz AG sold 7 percent fewer cars in the first nine months of this year than last, but the value of its sales rose 4 percent because of a healthy advance in exports and deliveries of its most luxurious model, the German automaker said Wednesday.

Jürgen Hubbert, head of the car division of the Daimler-Benz AG subsidiary, said at the Paris auto show that Mercedes expected to sell 550,000 cars for the whole of

of the population in Southern

Europe moving to the North in the three decades through 1980.

the report said, while in Mexico,

4 percent of the population fled

formation of a Enropean Eco-

nomic Space to boost prospects in Eastern Europe; such a group

- distinct from the proposed

Enropean Economic Area that

will link EC and EFTA countries

from the beginning of 1993 — would permit the freer flow of capital and goods, particularly agricultural goods.

The EFTA nations present a

quite different picture. The au-thors predict that so conserva-

tively managed are their econo-

mies that the five EFTA

countries studied would likely meet the strictest requirements

for joining in European econom-

ic and monetary union at the

The report recommended the

north in 1970-90.

1991. Mr. Hubbert's forecast was slightly down from previous forecasts from Mercedes, which called for stable 1992 deliveries In Frankfurt, Daimler-Benz's

stock price fell 3.50 Deutsche marks to close at 522 DM (\$365), as German auto stocks continued their recent decline. The shares of Volkswageo AG, which repeated expectations of lower earnings per share this year, fell 5.70 DM to 252.90 and BMW sank 8 DM to 452.

For the period through Sept. 30, the Mercedes executive said sales fell to 397,000 cars, but rose to 30 billion DM (\$21.2 billion).

The company recorded strong sales of its new top-of-the-line S class car, and Mr. Hubbert said exports were above expectations, compensating for an 18 percent drop in Germany.

Since the beginning of the year, Mercedes sales in the United States have risen 9 percent, to 47,600 cars sold, although the market for ex-pensive cars has fallen by 1) per-cent, he said. He added that Mercedes had increased its share of this market by 5 points, to 61 percent.

In Europe outside Germany, the market for expensive cars has fallen by I percent and Mercedes-Benz has increased its share by 3 points to 23 percent, Mr. Hubbert said.

In Japan the market has fallen by 23.5 percent and Mercedes sales have fallen by 1.5 percent, repre-senting a near-doubling of market share to 21 percent. In the Far East excluding Japan, Mercedes sales rose 65 percent to 15,000 vehicles.

But reflecting weak demand in Germany, Mercedes has scaled back its production forecast for 1992 to around 540,000 from 578.000 in 1991.

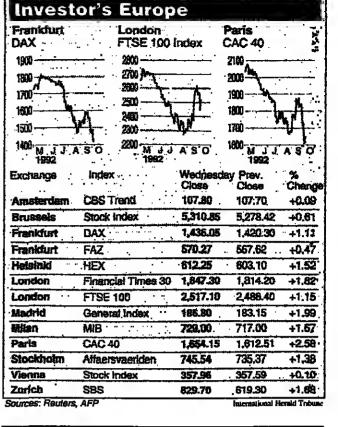
The antomaker said earlier this week that 10,000 of the 20,000 job cuts it had announced for the next couple of years would now take place before the end of 1992.

Late Tuesday, the chairman of the management board, Werner Niefer, said business in 1993 would be even tougher than in 1992 due to economic weakness. He said be was expecting a "very, very sticky" year.

(AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg)

■ DASA Will Cut Jobs

Another Daimler-Benz unit, Deutsche Aerospace AG, said Wednesday that it would cut up to 7.500 jobs over the next two years after a worse-than-expected drop "in orders," particularly military orders, AFP-Extel News reported from Munich. DASA employs



Very briefiy:

The Riksbanken, Sweden's central bank, lowered the marginal rate at which it lends to commercial institutions from 20 percent to 18 percent; in mid-September the rate was raised to 500 percent to defend the krona. • The German Federation of Chambers of Commerce accused the European Community of exceeding its authority, saying many EC rules were

• Porsche AG plans to reduce production costs by 30 percent by 1995 while it rejects any idea of takeover by another manufacturer, said the

company's oew management board chairman, Wendelin Wiedeking. Ford-Werke AG, the German unit of Ford Motor Co., said it would introduce short-time work at its Cologne plant in October to adjust production to lower demand, especially in Britain, France and Spain. · Gold Fields of South Africa Ltd. said net profit fell to 226.7 million rand (\$80.1 million) in the third quarter, from 286.7 million in the second quarter; sales rose to 969 million rand, from 951 million.

MANAGERS: Making a Case for Genuine Leaders

(Continued from first finance page) appropriately valued but widely misunderstood.

By Jacques Neher

Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS - The chairman of Ciments Français

resigned Wednesday as the company acknowl-

edged it had suffered extraordinary losses unre-

""The revelation of the hidden losses, which

reportedly amount to several hundred million

irancs, throws an embarrassing shadow over

two of Europe's largest merchant banks. Pari-

bas and Mediobanca, which engineered the sale

of a cootrolling stake in Ciments Français to

Italy's luncementi SpA last April for about 6

the Italian cement company to press for a lower

Wednesday's disclosure is expected to cause

The Ciments Français chairman, Pierre

Générale Raises Profit,

Warns on French Rates

Conso, submitted his resignation at a special

lated to its cement business.

billion francs (\$1.1 billion).

purchase price, analysts say.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Société Générale on

Wednesday threw a ray of light into the gloom around the French bank-

ing industry, reporting a 7.9 percent

increase in net attributable profit for

the first half of the year. But the bank cautioned that high interest

.The bank's chairman, Marc

Vienot, described the profit of 1.98 billion francs (\$409 million) as "rel-

atively satisfactory in a mediocre

climate." The stock rose 30.80 francs to 514 francs a share ahead

of the announcement, which came

But Mr. Vienot said that Société

Generale, along with other French

rate for customer loans, at 9.85 per-

cent, was now far below money mar-

ket rates at which the banks them-

selves borrow. Overnight rates stand

"It's costing us, and it will cost us

at nearly 13 percent as a result of

rates were starting to pinch.

after the market closed.

"I don't think of charisma as a silver tongue or a winning personality or the knack for making a good impression," be said. "It is the consequence of having performed in such a way that people develop a feeling of awe about a process that they have witnessed or participated

On Mr. Zaleznik's list of charisligned Steve Jobs, founder of Apple. think about a problem or an oppor-Computer Inc. and now head of tunity.

Next Inc., as the sort of leaders U.S. business could use more of. The common thread: All built companies that were successful because they changed the nature of the industry they were in.

more and more," the banker said.

"We should have to raise our base

rates by about 1.5 percent to get to the proper level unless market

Base rates were cut from 10.35

percent in early May after a relax-

ation of reserve requirements by the

Bank of France that was designed to

Société Générale, explaining its

higher earnings, noted that it had

made an exceptional profit of 189

million francs in the first half of

this year, largely the result of its sale of Source Perrier shares to

Net banking income rose 5.5 per-cent, to 18.60 billion francs.

Net provisions rose 16.5 percent.

to 3.05 billion francs in the first

half of this year. That compared favorably with the 6.25 billion

francs in provisions that Crédit Ly-

onnais took in the first half, blam-

ing problem corporate loans and

real estate. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

Nestle SA's tender offer.

rates come down, he said

reduce domestic interest rates.

Mr. Zaleznik cites two intellectual capabilities that probably have never appeared on the checklist of most corporate recruiters or search committees - but should.

One is an ability to perform "abmatic business leaders are Sam stract thinking," to move from con-Waltoo at Wal-Mart Stores Inc. crete experience to a set of generalautomaker Soichiro Honda, Ber- ized ideas and back to concrete nard Marcus, the founder of Crafe expension again in ways that fun-& Barrel stores, and the oft-ma- damentally change the way people.

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"An abstract thinker might ask, What if we weren't in this business, what else would we do with these people, this machinery, this set of customers?" said Mr. Zaleznik.

By Erik Ipsen

LONDON - Allowing the

countries of Eastern Europe into

the EC fold could remain pro-hibitively expensive for decades

to come, according to a report for release Thursday on the pos-sible enlargement of the Europe-

an Community.

"Even the relatively advanced countries in the region would require substantial funds on a scale

that the European Community

simply could not afford to give

them," said David Begg, an eco-nomics professor at the Universi-

ty of London and one of the

In contrast, the report con-cludes that five affluent nations

of the European Free Trade As-

sociation would find a warm EC

welcome, in part because they

will likely pay into the Commu-nity's coffers 5 billion European

Currency Units (\$6.8 billion)

more than they get back. The

study covers Austria, Finland,

report's nine authors.

The other is curiosity and openoess to new experiences and ideas, qualities that enable a business leader to empathize with customers, suppliers or employees, and engage in fruitful conversation with

"A lot of top executives, when you talk to them, you feel as if you are at a rehearsal," be said. "You see it in their eyes, which glaze over as they see going to do about made every effort to pring to increase shareholder value."

Samuers, a unects at meters as the the highty noted that the highest reduction or how they are going to increase shareholder value."

(Continued from first finance page) would not help," concluded one

Mr. Lamont also stands to benefit from a fortuitous bit of timing.

He has an unexpected bit of breathing space with sterling having actually risen in the past two days and with the sense of crisis in the financial markets having abated somewhat. He may also reap some rewards

from the public misery of some of Britain's former partners in the exchange-rate mechanism. Philip Saunders, a director at. Guinness Flight noted that the italians have wrought by that most free of cenmade every effort to play by the tral banks, the Bundesbank, and rules but have been "absolutely say that this is hardly the time for

"Since this is not purely a U.K. problem, the case for taking U.K. politicians out and shooting them is not as strong," he said. But be said that since the Treasury manages to "get it wrong every time," he joins those who call not for a

earliest possible date.

change in personnel but a change in the way policy is made. Many have called for the Treasury to get out of the business of setting monetary policy alogether by passing the baton to an independent central hank. But adherents of that school oote the damage

such a move in Britain.

about 70,000.

BOURSE: Seeking a World Role

(Continued from first finance page) percent by brokerages and 80 perin some German blue-chip stocks takes place in London.

exchange cooceded that his creation would have little immediate relevance for foreigner investors. The first clear change will be an improvement in coordination between the country's eight stock exchanges and the young German Futures and Options Exchange, known as DTB.

Regional stock exchanges, meanwhile, hope to keep and win cus-tomers by specializing in regional stocks and bonds.

Deutsche Börse will be 10 percent owned by the regional exchanges, 10

cent by financial institutions. A long-term gain from the creation of Deutsche Borse and an An-

A spokesman for the Frankfurt glo-Saxon style supervisory anthority might be an improvement in Germany's bargaining position with foreign institutions, officials said. German companies are not al

lowed listings on the New York Stock Exchange, for example, be-cause the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission considers German accounting practices lax. Although Deutsche Börse will oot directly change that, Mr. Haller said the planned creation of a supervisory power along the lines of the SEC would put Germans and Americans "on a level playing field."

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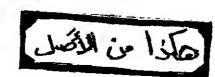
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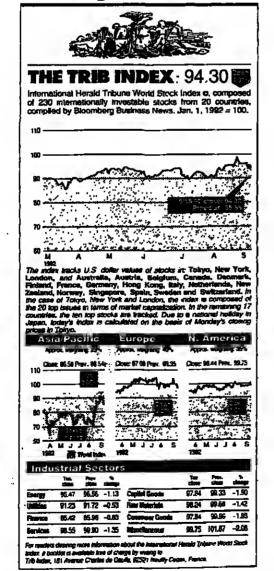
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ASIA / PACIFIC

Heinz Buys Wattie From Goodman

Bloomberg Business News

WELLINGTON - H.J. Heinz .Co., the U.S.-based food conglomcrate, said Wednesday it had bought Wattie Foods Ltd. of New Zealand from Goodman Fielder .Wattie Ltd. for 566 million New Zealand dollars (\$308 million).

Heinz said the buyout was part of its strategy to expand its presence in the Asia-Pacific region.

The sale nullifies plans by Australian-based Goodman Fielder to sell the Wattie division through a public share float next month, valued at 490 million dollars. Goodman Fielder said it would use the cash from the sale to complete its purchase of the Australian pack-aged-foods concern Uncle Toby's.

.. Wattie Foods has annual sales of about 750 million dollars. Heinz will centinue to market Wattie products under the New Zealand company's brand names. Wattie produces canned baked beans, spaghetti, fruit, pet food and frozen foods.

Taiwan Tycoon

TAIPEI - The chairman of

a Taiwan company at the cen-ter of the island's biggest share

scandal denied charges of ma-

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Taipei's chief prosecutor

freed Peter Hsu, chairman of

the Formosan Rubber Group,

on bail of 1 million Taiwan

Mr. Hsu denied collaborat-

ing with a big stock market player, Lei Po-lung, to manip-

ulate the price of shares of

Formosan Rubber. Mr. Lei

was detained Scot. 20.

WARRING FROM IT SWITTER

tust cell fell fee.

state radio said.

dollars (\$40,000).

POSCO Board Quits In Show of Support

SEOUL - The world's third-largest steelmaker was left admit on Wednesday when the entire board of Pohang Iron & Steel Co. and some 160 senior executives handed in their resignations.

A spokesman for POSCO, as the giant South Korean company is known, said the mass resignation was a show of support for Park Tae Joon, the company's chairman, who resigned on Monday, reportedly in protest against political developments in the country.

However, the spokesman later said Mr. Park had rejected the resignations. It was not clear late in the day where matters stood or how the running of the company had been affected.

Thousands of workers and family members demonstrated at POSCO's plant in the eastern city of Pohang in support of the chairman. The steehnaker's board had refused to accept Mr. Park's resignation and had threatened the mass resignation. But company officials said Mr. Park seemed determined to go.

Mr. Park said he wanted to retire after presiding over the company's final phase of development — the \$2.48 billion fourth extension of its Kwangyang steelworks, which was opened last week. POSCO now has a capacity of 21 million metric tons of steel a year. But political factors may have forced Mr. Park's hand.

Mr. Park, a former army general, is co-leader of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party and is reported to be unhappy with the party's selection of Kim Young Sam as candidate for the presidential elections in December. Party aides said he turned down an offer to act as Mr. Kim's campaign manager.

Qantas Turns Back to Profit As Date Nears for Airline's Sale

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches SYDNEY - Oantas Airways. the Australian flag-carrier that is soon to be privatized, amounced

Wednesday a large annual profit, reversing a record loss and possibly: enhancing its value to potential forcign buvers.

Qantas made a pretax profit of 103 million Australian dollars (\$75 million) in the year ended June 30, said Chairman Bill Dix, after a loss the previous year of 159 million dollars. Mr. Dix noted the earnings came in the face of heavy discounting and severe recession

Qantas merged last month with the domestic carrier, Australian Airlines, creating an airline esti-mated to be worth more than 3 billion dollars. The merger was the first phase of a government plan to privatize the combined internation-

al and domestic carrier. Canberra has limited foreign investment in the company to 35 percent and is aiming for a sale by the end of this year, followed by a

stock-market flotation in the first half of 1993.

Three overseas companies — Singapore Airlines, British Airways and a consortium of Air New Zealand and New Zealand-based Brierley Investments Ltd. - are

the contenders for a stake.

Mr. Dix said the 1991-92 profit would enhance the company's appeal, and its price tag, to bidders in the privatization process, although he said it was impossible to estimate what the price would be. "It will obviously enhance our value in the eyes of a purchaser, and obviously enhance our value in the share market."

Analysts have valued the airline at between 2 billion and 2.5 billion dollars.

Mr. Dix said the bid by Air New Zealand, in which Qantas has a 20 percent stake, made "a lot of sense" to both companies. But a case could be made that other airlines "might provide better long-term benefits, and that is obviously the exercise the trade-sale is all about," he added.

Finance Minister Ralph Willis denied media reports that the sale of Qantas would be delayed because of weakness in the stock market. There has been speculation about a delay based on the failed 1.2 billion dollar rights issue of Westpac Bank and the decision to

delay the 100 percent public float of a large retailer, Woolworths. Roger Colman, an aviation analyst with Bankers Trust Australia, said Oantas should attract strong bidding. "It's one of the most at-tractive international airlines around," he said. "It's a dead-end stop" for passengers, "and the Australian government will always en-

inward routes Qantas said revenue in the latest financial year increased nearly 5 percent, to 4 billion dollars. It said financing costs in the period, including interest on debt and leasing charges, rose 12 percent, to 399.2 million dollars. (AFP, Bloomberg)

sure that it has a good share of

Investor's Asia Hong Kong Singapore Tokyo Straits Times Hang Seng Nikkei 225 ν\, 1200 M JJASO 650 M J J A S O M JJASO, Wednesday Prev. Exchange Change 5.589.03 5,553.12 Hong Kong Hang Seng +0.65 Straits Times 1,331.67 1,332.56 All Ordinaries 1,455.40 1,452,40 +0.21 Nikkei 225 17,111.74 17,268.10 : -0.91 Kuala Lumpur - Composite 590.59 590.70 -0.02 872.00 865.52 +0.75 524.38 507.76 +3.27 Composite Stock 3,592.12 3,562.87 Weighted Price Composite 1,417.78 299.43 Stock Index 1,396.16 New Zealand NZSE-40 -0.28 1,392,31 1,460.12 National Index

Very briefly:

• Taiwan's finance minister, Wang Chien-Shien, tendered his resignation amid calls for his departure from opponents of his stance on land tax reform; Prime Minister Hau Pei tsun reportedly has not accepted the resignation, and it was not clear that Mr. Wang would ultimately go.

 Japan's government committee on supercomputer procurement has ruled that a government institute's purchase in June of a supercomputer from NEC Corp., in preference to one from Cray Research Inc., was fair. Taiwan's gold imports plunged almost 40 percent in September from August, to 9.31 tons worth \$102 million, because of falling demand from industry and individual investors.

 Cathay Pacific Airways will open a computer and communications base in Sydney within three years to help escape soaring costs in Hong Kong.

Fujian province companies, 13 in all, plan to issue shares for foreigners and Chinese investors on the Shanghai and Shenzhen exchanges, the China Daily reported; the newspaper did not name the companies.

The Real Estate Economic Research Institute of Japan said the number of new condominiums offered for sale in the Tokyo area declined 9.6 percent to 2,316 units in September from September 1991; the average price was 45.84 million yen (\$379,000), down 20 percent,

n Japan's Export-Import Bank is to lend \$100 million to the Vneshekon-ombank, Russia's Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs, to buy medicines, food products and food packaging materials from Japanese suppliers.

Japan Banks Face Profit Falls

Is Granted Bail

TOKYO — The top 14 Japanese banks are likely to post declines of 10 percent to 30 percent in net profits stock and real estate.

The wider margin, which will keep bank profits from falling into the red despite the problems with stock and real estate.

The wider margin means banks are "banks are banks are "banks are banks are "banks are banks ar said Wednesday, with lower interest rates the only cushion softening the blow of depressed stock prices

and property.

That the banks, which will report results for the financial first half in November, managed to make a profit at all may come as a surprise considering the growing mountain of bad real-state debt in bank loan portfolios. It may be even more surprising considering the shrinking value of their stock portfolios.

Bank shareholdings are being hit just when the conditions in Japan have rarely been better for the core business of banking: lending rates are considerably higher than the cost of raising funds.

In an effort to keep Japan's slow economy from falling into recession, the Bank of Japan has lowered the discount rate from a peak of 6.0 percent in July 1991 to its current level of 3.25 percent.

to take the hit" of weak stock prices and problem loans, said Walter Altherr, a banking industry analyst at W.I. Carr.

The hit is considerable. Japanese banks, which are major shareholders in other members of their corpo-rate conglomerates, have for decades held the difference between the stock purchase price and the current market value as a form of capital that they can rely on

in hard times. Now that hard times have come, that difference, known as "hidden" or latent profits on stock holdings, is declining along with Japanese stock averages. Since hitting a peak in December 1989, the Nikkei average has lost more than 50 percent in value.

By the end of the year, Japan's 14 most prestigious lenders are likely to have 26 trillion yen (\$217 million) 1991 to its current level of 3.25 percent.

That has lowered the cost of raising funds, but bank lending rates have not come down as fast. The result is analyst at Goldman Sachs in a recent report.

PC Price Wars Force NEC To Embark on Cost Cuts

TOKYO — A price war among personal-computer producers is forcing the Japanese electronics gi-ant NEC Corp. to cut costs in a struggle to maintain current product lines as its profits and stock

price plunge. The leading PC and semiconductor maker is expected to report a consolidated net loss of 10 billion yen (\$83.5 million) for the half-year that ended Sept. 30, according to a report in the Nihon Keizai, Japan's leading financial daily. NEC's share price fell to 680 yen last week, its lowest level in 10 years.

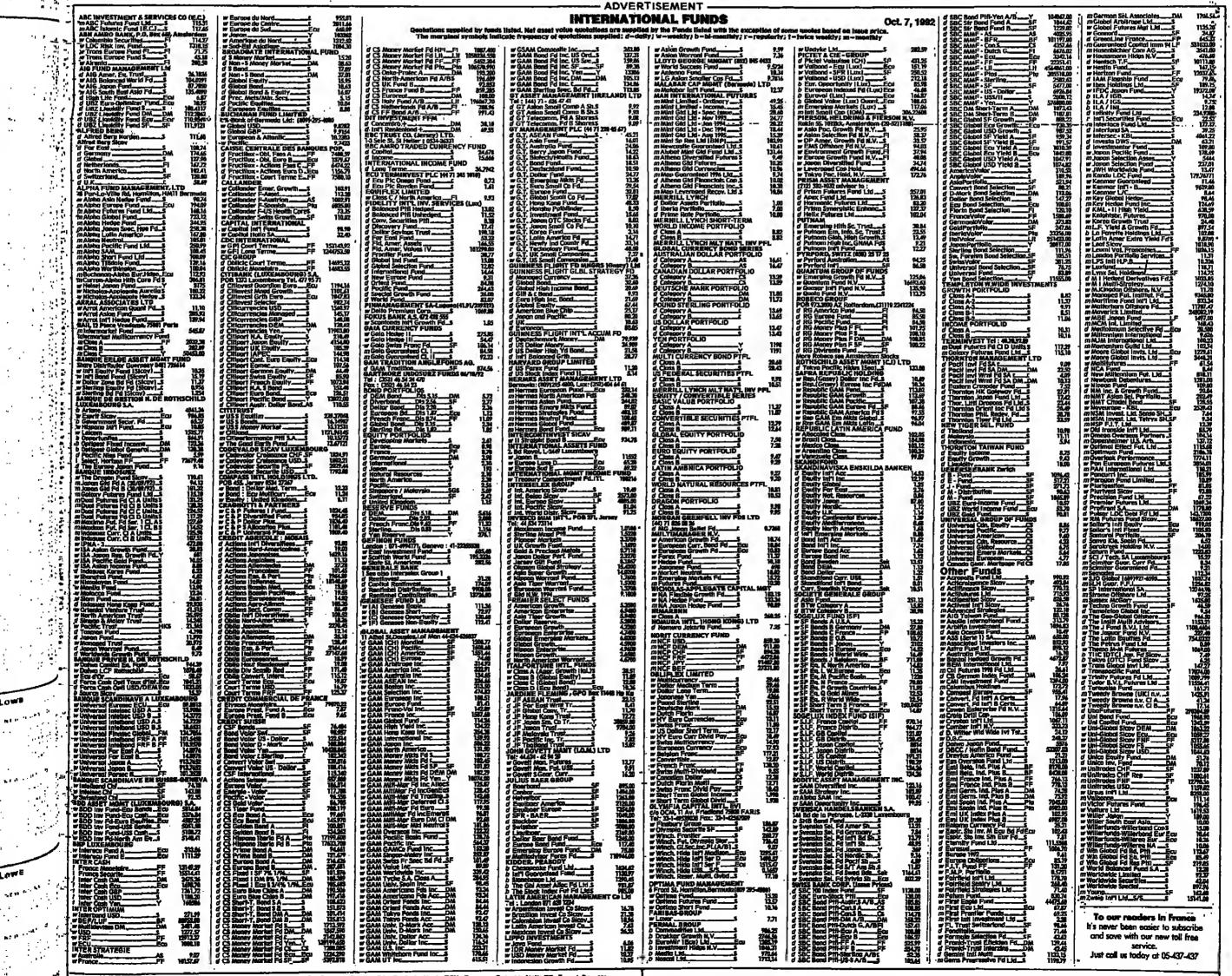
NEC's profits have been sup-ported up to now by its huge, 52 percent share of Japan's PC mar-ket, but competition is heating up analysts said. (Bloomberg, AFX)

as the cost-cutting war in comput-ers in the United States and Europe spreads to Japan, analysts said.

"NEC has always had strong personal-computer sales to rely on," said Kunihiko Kawada, an analyst at James Capel Securities; these have helped balance out losses in other areas.

Last week, Compaq Computer Inc. of the United States unveiled 24 new personal computer models for the Japanese market that sell at as little as half the price of competi-tive Japanese models — beginning at just over \$1,000.

Problems at NEC Home Electronics, the consumer-electronics subsidiary of NEC, have always



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For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 21 33.

'New' NHL In Top Form For Debut

New York Times Service PITTSBURGH — The National Hockey League's new era opened with a showcase game. The Pittsburgh Penguins and the Philadelphia Flyers played to a 3-3 ne Tuesday night before a capacity crowd in Civic Arena and a national television audience in the United States.

The game was the first tele-vised by ESPN, the major cable network, in its new, five-year, \$80 million contract.

Mario Lemieux, who became hockey's highest-paid player Monday with a seven-year, \$42 million contract, scored one goal and set up another with a dazzling performance for the Penguins.

Eric Lindros, the much anticipated rookie for the Flyers. looked tentative for two periods while his team fell behind by 3-1. He had only two shots on goal, but scored on the second one, intercepting a pass hy Pitts-burgh's Jaromir Jagr and rifling the puck past Tom Barrasso just 31 seconds into a third-period comehack that tied the score.



Teemu Selanne of Finland, hooked by the Red Wings' Nicklas Lindstrom, gave the Jets two assists.

After tying, the Flyers almost went ahead, but a goal was disallowed when a video review showed that Brent Fedyk of the Flyers had pushed the pnck across the goal line with his arm.

In other season opening highlights, wires services reported:

• fn Winnipeg, Manitoha, Teemu Selanne of Finland made an impressive NHL dehut with two assists as the Jets beat the Tomas Sandstrom's goal in over Detroit Red Wings, 4-1.

• In Toronto, Nikolai Borschevsky, a rookie from Russia, 5-4 victory over the Flames. scored two goals for the Maples

Leafs although they lost, 6-5, to the Washington Capitals.

In Calgary, Alberta, defenseman Alexei Zhitnik, who played as the Devils gave their new last season in the former Soviet coach, Herh Brooks, a 4-3 triumph over the New York Islandhis first shift in the NHL, then on ers.

Bulgaria in **Cup Qualifier**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
STOCKHOLM — Sweden beat
Bulgaria, 2-0, Wednesday in a European Group 6 qualifier for soccer's World Cup.

Martin Dahlin, left unmarked inside the box, scored on a powerful header in the 56th minute after Jonas Thern, a midfielder who plays for Napoli, set up the goal with a cross that sailed over defender Trifon Ivanov.

Stefan Pettersson, who often scores for Ajax Amsterdam but seldom for the national team, beat goalie Borislav Mihailov from a tough angle in the 76th minute to put the game out of reach. Anders Limpar of Arsenal set up Petters-son's goal, only his fourth in 29 matches for Sweden.

Sweden and Bulgaria are now tied atop Group 6, each with four points, although Bulgaria has played three matches to Sweden's

Finland has lost both its matches. France its one. Israel and Anstria have yet to play their first

Sweden Beats FIFA Gambles on Referees

7 URICH — Next week, a 36-year-old Mexican

ZURICH — Next week, a 36-year-old Mexican named Artnro Brizio Carter will fly halfway around the world to become FIFA's pathfinder in its search for a single interpretation of soccer's rules.

He will referee the World Cup qualifying match between England and Norway at Wembley. The expense, Carter's sacrificing of his work as a lawyer, the hason with two Spanish linesmen, represent a big camble.

The intention is for Carter to set standards for all the referces from the 178 FIFA na-

tions who aspire to Hughes -1994 World Cup.
Carter has the youth, intelligence, linguistic command

and apparently the presence FIFA admires in an He is on the list of officials intended to cross the

continents and, by example, help dismantle the cultural variances over what should be a common rule book.

"We must end this problem of another country, another custom," says Paolo Casarin, FIFA's adviser on refereeing. "All too often the laws state, 'If in the opinion of the referee,' and this is the cause of a lack of uniformity.

Casarin is being polite. Soccer violence so split South Americans and Europeans during the 1960s that inter-continental club competitions were abandoned

until Tokyo offered a neutral pitch.
Sospicion still festers, still threatens to make the game unpalatable for U.S. family entertainment. We can all appreciate Maradona's talent while wishing to never again set eyes on his thuggish pals in the 1990 World Cup. And Maradona, no doubt, can name more than the odd Basque whose violence he abhors.

But back to Carter. He speaks English, as FIFA referees must. And by choosing Carter, who receives \$600 per league match in Mexico, FIFA rebukes those who abused his countryman, Edgardo Codesal, for sending off two Argentines and awarding Germany the winning penalty shot of the 1990 final. Argentina's president, Carlos Saul Menem, called Codesal a cheat.

Point one: FIFA demonstrates its anthority by resuming where it left off. Point two: It does so in London, where the English Football Association greet-ed FIFA's backpass rule with less than enthusiasm.

POLITICS aside, it will be interesting to see bow
Carter interprets the elbowing of England's captain,
Stuart Pearce, and Norway's likely combaine reply.
While knowing too little of Carter to question his
mettle, I note that his experience among Europeans is
limited to refereeing two Italian matches during the
1987 FIFA under-16 tournament in Toronto.

So welcome to Europe and good livek

So welcome to Europe, and good luck.

There are, meanwhile, referees coping every Sunday in Italy's multi-lingual Serie A, where men from many lands compete under the strictest officiating anywhere.

There Casarin rules, over 37 referees paid \$30,000 to \$70,000 a season for time lost from their professions; 74 linesmen who, as FIFA desires, are specialists in that task and not referees seconded to the line, plus two psychologists and university researchers monitor-

ing every refereeing move.

The persuasive Casarin, with his amazing statistics, his penetrating eye and his view that rules should be

slowed them or inconsistency ended their usefulness.

He is big enough, in every sense, not to cross and the transformation in Serie A in attitudes — as well-

transformation in Serie A in attitudes — as wellrecently, as in goals — is a pleasure to see.

However, there are dangers in following the Italian
lead. The cost, to the world's wealthiest league, is 0.8
percent of revenues. FIFA's general secretary. Sepp
Blatter, an advocate of professional refereeing, reckons that Switzerland's 12 clubs would need to spend 5

percent of revenues on a similar setup.

Rlatter insists that professionalism will come, and he hopes by 1994. Subjecting men to the physical and mental strains on top of a full-time occupation is, he adds anachemistic.

Maybe. But soccer reaches places where people can scarcely afford to eat, let alone pay referees, and if three-quarters of the world is told that you have no chance of working toward the top, surely the incentive falls away at the amateur base of a pyramid of tens of thousands of ambitious men?

"To think," says Codesal, "that more men have

alked on the moon than have refereed a World Cup

Switching to professional referees is tempting, but no one can swear they will be less susceptible to bribes. or braver, or possess better instincts toward the play-

Significantly, when Blatter asked a Swiss part-time referee at FIFA House whether he coveted the role full time, the man responded, To burn all my career hridges? That's another question."

WHO SHALL protect the career referee against career-ending injury or dismissal? Television, inevitably, comes into it. Blatter promises TV playbacks will not be used in this century, and probably not the next, to overrule decisions.

But cameras will - Blatter says must - be used to catch villains. Chile is barred from the next World Cup because TV evidence exposed its plot to cheat Brazil out of the last tournament. And, after Basile Boli escaped punishment for his butt in this summer's European Championship, FIFA and UEFA agreed that sins undetected on the field will in the future warrant punishment against the player, and possibly

the referee, if video exposes them. The game, in that sense, is coming into open court. FIFA is considering other suggestions, including the use of two referees, and scoreboard indications of added time.

"You may not love FIFA," concludes Blatter, "but if you love the game we can only benefit by listening to

Commendable, this speeding up of the play and opening the house even to FIFA's critics. But we, sir, would like three things more: That the cheats who feign injury be sent off, that the penalty shoot-out lottery be abandoned, and that the sapping 52-match World Cup format, itself a catalyst to the boredom of players trying to conserve energy up to the quarterfi-nals, be done away with.

The last won't happen. It cuts too close to the television profit motive. But while it remains, tinkering with rules will have only qualified success. And this game, which many millions do love, is worth more

Lakers' Training Camp Has That Magic Touch

By Tom Friend

New York Times Service LOS ANGELES - Magic Johnson, already in mid-season form, barely arrived in

time for his flight to training camp.
Often in the 1980s, pilots would cut their engines and wait for a tardy Johnson — the Los Angeles Lakers would never leave bome without him - so Tuesday it was virtually rentine when Johnson came scurrying into

the terminal only 10 minutes before takeoff. Dressed in sneakers, a white mock T-shirt and bermudas, he swung a hard left into the airport cafeteria and, after a glance at his watch, ordered two honey-dipped dough-

"Can I touch your arm? I'm going to tell my sister I touched you," one woman, in line, told him. Members of an Austrian fencing team stopped him, too. "You did good joh at Olympia," one said.

His body is chiseled, and it had better be because the mayhem starts now. The flight

to Honolulu was his first official husiness as an unretired Laker, with 10 days of concentrated practices in Hawaii starting Friday

Infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, Johnson quit the National Basketball Association II months ago Wednesday. But here he was getting dropped off for work by

his wife, Cookie, "My wife said sbe's tired of traveling, so she's not coming with me," he said. "She's been all over. To Hawaii, Europe. We

haven't stayed put."

Because Johnson is believed to be the first NBA player infected with HIV, the Lakers' trainer, Gary Vitti, has read up on the infec-

tion and spoken with Johnson's doctors and will closely monitor the point guard.
"One of the things we don't want to do with Earvin Johnson is push him to exhaustion," said Vitti. "Because be's playing 50 to 60 games, he should be fine, but the whole situation could change. I mean, if his body doesn't react well, be should reconsider what

time that gave the Los Angeles Kings, without Wayne Gretzky, a

In East Rutherford, New Jer-

be's doing.
"But, with Earvin's limited schedule, we may see him at the top of his game every The team said it would not bahy Johnson

at training camp.
"It better not." forward A.C. Green said, jabbing Johnson in the kidneys. Johnson laughed.

"Oh yeah, I'll practice hard," he said. "I've got to be ready, shape-wise. But, man, even on my days off, I'll be lifting weights and running like I've been doing every day since before last year's All-Star Game."

The rest of the Lakers have rarely let

do they seem resentful of Johnson's new \$14.6 million-a-year contract extension which makes him the highest-paid athlete in this stratosphere.

Johnson's same or illness distract them, nor

"Finally got that taken care of." Johnson said about the contract. "Before, the team wouldn't do it - or should I say couldn't do it - because of NBA rules. But I wasn't going to rock the boat, because I loved to play and there was no reason to create team problems by holding out."

Although this is his 13th training camp, he was overlowing with nervous energy.
"You're so anxious," he said. "It's like I'm
going 100 mph already. It's almost the equiv-

alent of my first training camp."

His first camp was when his teammates nicknamed him Buck, because he dashed around like an extroverted deer. They never called him Magic.

"That was in Palm Springs," Johnson re-called, "and I was so scared. I was nervous, because I wanted to do so well and also I was in awe of Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Jamal Rookie Duane Cooper gawked at Johnson

now in much the same way.
"Yep," Johnson said, "I look at his face, and that was my face 13 years ago."

PEANUTS

BOOKS

THE CREATORS

By Daniel J. Boorstin. 811 pages. \$30. Randon: House Inc., 201 East 50th Street, New York, New York 10022.

Reviewed by

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt As is often the case with the huge and entertaining histories written by Daniel J. Boorstin, the former librarian of Congress, the organization of his latest

work, "The Creators," tells you as much about his approach as its contents does. Intended to do for the arts what his previous hook, "The Discoverers," did for human knowledge, "The Creators" begins by considering the source of hu-man creativity in the hirths of the world's

religions.
This leads Boorstin to conclude that the concept of human beings as potential creators arose out of "the idea of an original Creation by a single all-powerful Creator" that came to the West through Moses, the greatest of the Hebrew

- By contrast, he argues, such other reli-gions as Hinduism, Confucianism, Tao-ism and Buddhism did not depend strongly on creation myths, nor did they picture bumans in the image of their creators. Such a premise lends a decidedly Western cast to Boorstin's history, and it is no surprise that there are only two chapters on Oriental art and that pre-

DOONESBURY

Columbian art and the arts of sub-Saharan Africa, for two examples, never come into the picture.

The remaining 700 pages of the volume re divided into sections called "Creator Man," "Re-Creating the World" and "Creating the Self." They take us, predictably enough, from Stonehenge to Picasso, or from monolithic artifacts of religious worship to the fragmented view of reality

that led to Cubism. That the history of human creativity in the West has been a steadily inwardturning process is hardly a revelation, but as an overview it lends useful perspective to Boorstin's story.

He is always preoccupied with origins. He calls special attention, for instance, to the historical moment in ancient Greece when the spectator stepped outside the shared communal experience of Diony-sian ritual and made it possible for drama to begin.

Centuries later in his text, he explores the birth of Gregorian chant to show on the one hand where choral music and ultimately opera originated, and on the other hand where instrumental music and eventually the symphonic orchestra came from. Such developments often did not occur spontaneously.

The early Christian Church opposed the artistic rendering of holy images, an attitude that culminated in the 8th-century movement in the Eastern church known as iconoclasm. Had it prevailed, what might the effect have been on the

Another potential hindrance was Pla- By Alan Truscott to's opposition to linear perspective; he beld that honest art should represent forms in their true relative size, regard-less of how far away from the observer

they might be. Given the broad sweep of his text, Boorstin is able to bring into sharp focus certain revolutionary developments that are not always so apparent through hind-sight. It becomes clearer, for instance, why the French Impressionists' decision to move out of doors and paint objects in changing light was such a radical depar-ture from what had gone before.

Or why Wordsworth and Coleridge changed the course of poetry by writing about ordinary people and everyday events in their 1798 sampler of new poems called "Lyrical Ballads."

Of course, the breathtaking sweep of his narrative produces a sense of inevita-bility that sometimes distorts what the individual creators were trying to achieve. Boorstin tries to offset this by making the individual artists the measures of his history and concentrating on their lives. This, too, has its disadvan-tages. A lot gets left out: there are no Roman comic playwrights, no medieval passion plays, no books by Thomas Mann, no poets after T. S. Eliot.

Still, that "The Creators" is finally a vast collection of biographies is what gives it much of its considerable appeal.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

D. MAMA YE PK'S HBRE!

ON the diagramed deal from the NEC World Team Championship, the South cards were held by Marcelo Branco, the only man ever to win the

World Paris title twice. He reached four hearts by an unusual sequence: One spade was equivalent to a normal one no-trump response, and one

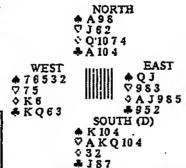
no-trump would have shown spades. The opening was the spade seven, and South captured the jack with the king. He led a diamond, and West took the king and played another spade. South cleared a big burdle by putting up the ace

and dropping the queen. He then drew trumps, led a diamond to the ten, and claimed his game when

East won with the jack.

He knew that East would have to lead
a minor-suit and a club lead would solve his problem in that suit. On a low diamond he planned to throw a club, scoring a diamond trick, whatever the the position of the ace

He was probably sad to see that the clubs were lying very favorably, and that a routine play in that suit would have hrought him the same 10 tricks.



North and South were vulnerable The bidding: South Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass

West led the spade seven.







TO GROW

BEETLE BAILEY



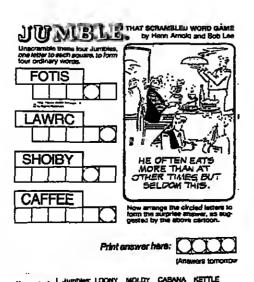


CALVIN AND HOBBES DAD? ARE WELL SORT OF. OIL HOTHING, I WAS JUST THINKING, MAYBE, IF YOU HAD THE TIME, YOU AND I COULD WHY OF COURSE HE CAM! THAT'S MORE IMPORTANT THAN THIS! SURE, WHAT HOULD YOU'RE OLD ENOUGH TO BUY EXPLOSIVES. DO A FATHER-SON KIND OF PROJECT. YOU KNOW, JUST THE TIND OF US.



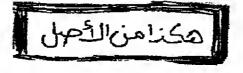
DENNIS THE MENACE





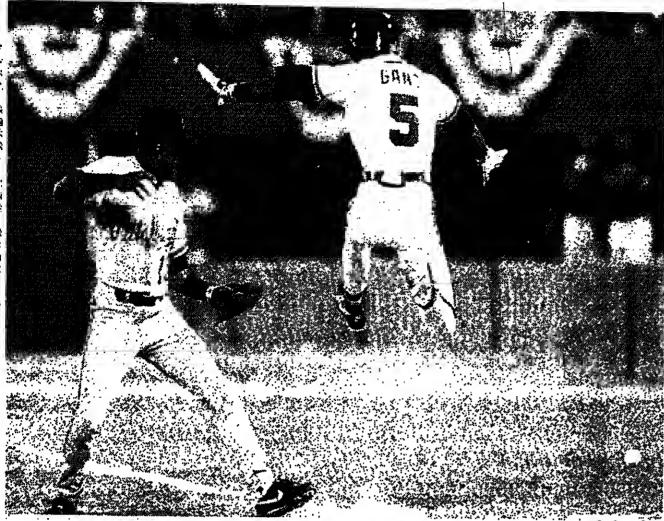






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leferees



Ron Gant, who had bunted, couldn't dodge Orlando Merced's bad throw as Sid Bream scored on the error to make it 3-0 in Game 1.

Braves Blast Pirates in Game 2

ATLANTA — Oh, what pitching. Atlanta has it all. Oh, what hitting. The Braves own that, too. The only oh for the Pittsburgh Pirates: 0-and-2.

Steve Avery on the left, John Smoltz on the right, 20-game win-ner Tom Glavine ahead of them. Everywhere the Pirates look, they see trouble. They're playing the best team in baseball, and they certainly look second-best to the Braves in the National League piavoffs.

Pittsburgh finally ended 13 years without a big inning in postseason play, but the four meaningless runs m the seventh came after Atlanta was well on its way to a 13-5 victory Wednesday and a 2-0 lead in the best-of-7 series.

The Braves' run total tied the record for most in a league champi-

onship series game.

Avery continued a record run of shutout pitching with six scoreless innings and Ron Gant hit a grand slam as the tail end of Atlanta's lineup continued to torment Pitts-burgh. Gant finished 2-for-4 with three runs and four RBIs.

Avery extended his playoff scoreless streak to a record 221/5 innings, all against Pittsburgh, to break Ken Holtzman's mark of 18 innings for Oakland in 1973-74. The streak was stopped by Lloyd McClendon's RBI double and Jose Lind's two-run triple as Avery tired Avery was 11-11 and won only decided, once in his final nine starts of the ed them. regular season. But in the playoffs, he looks like a combination of Cy Young and Sandy Koufax to the Pirates, who have scored just six runs in their last 40 postseason innings against Braves' pitching. Avery gave up six hits in 6½ in-nings, but only two over the first

Counting the playoffs, Avery is 6-0 the last two seasons against the Pirates, who again received very little production from big guns Andy Van Slyke and Barry Bonds, a combined 1-for-8.

On a day when the Pirates again had no offense until the game was

investments in stock, real estate and restaurants.

victories, good for second place in the NL West.

Gant hit the first grand slam of thumb on a follow-through several batters before. The bottom end of the Braves' order had six hits and drove in seven of their eight runs. Mark Lemke had three hits and Damon Berryhill two.

If Braves manager Bobby Cox took a hig gamble by starting right-hander John Smoltz in Game 1 against the Pirates' left-handed power. Pirates manager Jim Leyland took an even bigger one by going with left-hander Danny Jackson in Game 2.

Brian Hunter, a .500 hitter

Piniella Quits as the Reds' Manager

The Associated Press

CINCINNATI - Lou Piniella is walking away from the Cincinnati

"If not, I'll just get back into the business world," said Piniella, who bas

Piniella is building a home in the Tampa, Florida, area, where he grew up, and there are indications he would be interested in managing the

Giants if they move from San Francisco to St. Petersburg. However, the

Giants' present manager, Roger Craig, has one year left on his contract.

Piniella said he rejected an extension of his contract with the Reds because be wanted a change, but added: "I've got nothing bad to say

about anything, the city, the fans, the organization, the owner."

Piniella ends his tenure in Cincinnati with a 255-231 record, including a

World Series title in 1990. The Reds finished the 1992 season with 90

third to start the Braves' second. Gant walked and Berryhill, playing his career in the fifth off Bob Walk. because Greg Olson is out with a who appeared to injure his right broken right leg, singled home Hunter with a liner to left,

Gant moved to third and Berryhill to second when Gold Glove left fielder Bonds' throw home was 10 feet off the plate.

Lemke, a .226 career hitter who is the Braves' version of Mr. October, singled up the middle to make

Avery helped himself with a long sacrifice fly to center that scored Berryhill and Jeff Blauser, who homered Tuesday, chased Jackson with a run-scoring triple to right-

The Braves put up another fourinning in the fifth as Otis Nixon singled and Blauser and David Justice walked ahead of Gant's nodoubt drive into the left-field seats. Reds, but not necessarily walking away from baseball.

Three years after he was hired by the National League team, Piniella his second playoff homer and the fourth grand slam in the NL playsaid Tuesday that he won't return as manager next season. But he said he would "explore other options, see if there is anything out there."

The Pirates, shutout in postseason for 28 innings before Jose Lind's solo homer Tuesday night, got their first big inning in postseason play since 1979 in the seventh.

Bonds led off with a single and scored on McClendon's double one:

out later. Don Slaught walked and

Lind tripled, scoring two more runs. Lind then scored ou a wild

pitch by Avery. The Braves put it away with five in the bottom of the seventh.

Braves, in '91 Groove, Win First Game

By 5-1 Score as Smoltz Baffles Pirates

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To our readers in Vienna

You can receive the IHT hand delivered to your home or office on the day of publication. Please contact: Mr. Giay. Tel.: 940611.210

By Joe Sexton New York Times Service

ATLANTA - The Atlanta Braves' triumph was so efficient it was almost emotionless: The pitchmg was precise. The defense was airtight. And the offense was engineered with opportunism by the club's less prominent cast members. It all added up to a 5-1 victory

over the Pittsburgh Pirates in Game 1 of the National League championship series, but the full meaning of the math may be even more intimidating. The victory appeared to reaffirm

Atlanta's obvious strengths: its pitching and depth of talent. And it ominously underscored the affliction of anemic offense that has so undermined Pittsburgh's postsea-It was a carbon copy of the final games that decided last season's

championship series, and an extended repeat is what Pittsburgh John Smoltz, the right-hander

with the dubious recent record but the controversially assigned status of series workhorse, was methodically merciless Tuesday night.

He worked eight innings before being relieved by Mike Stanton, allowing four hits and striking out six. And when he was touched for a home run by Jose Lind in the

was the first Pittsburgh run off At- short left field. lanta pitching in 29 innings of postseason play.

have the daring craftsmanship of dozen different pitches and an idea Doug Drabek. on how to deploy all of them,

He locked up the Pirates with his breaking balls, had them spinning like tops chasing his sinking fast-ball and left them unhinged by indecision with his change-up.

The result was another cruel chapter in the Pirates enervating inability to produce runs in the playoffs. The club that scored an average of 2.5 a game in the 1990 playoffs and 1.7 a game against the Braves last fall were once again derailed Tuesday night. And Barry Bonds had another hitless game.

The Pirates now have to turn to Bream for a I-0 lead. Danny Jackson and rookie Tim Wakefield to get them back into the

For the Braves, the game was as much showcase as contest. The defense didn't rest or so

much as waver. Terry Pendleton, who singled in a run in the seventh, started a sensational 5-4-3 double play in the sixth with a backhand stab. Mark Lemke converted a 4-3

eighth, it both didn't matter and putout from what amounted to

The offense came with speed and cintch hits and ultimately with B fourth. He walked Jay Bell with one Smoltz doesn't have the burning convincing anthority. Lemke had fastball of Steve Avery. He doesn't an infield-single RBI, Sid Bream doubled in a run and Jeff Blauser Tom Glavine, But he owns a half a homered to left off starter and loser

For the Pirates, it began badly, with the Braves scoring early on the bat of the second baseman who had been the central character in their storybook postseason of a year ago.

the second, and then Damon Berryhill walked. Up came Lemke, and soon enough up came a flood of memories for Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium. Lemke, who hit .417 in the 1991 World Scries, stealing games and the imaginations of no-name ballplayers everywhere, then singled off a diving Lind's glove behind second to deliver

L WILL LESS THAN HAWLESS control, nonetheless mastered every significant moment through four innings. He retired the Pirates in order in

the first. He reduced Bonds to his familiar futility to start the second, embarrassing the star left-fielder with three strikes, only one of scored, the tomahawks came out, which was touched. The third in- and the night's karma was suffocatning was then gone, three clean.

Smoltz, mixing great breaking balls with too-great breaking balls, did pitch himself into trouble in the ont, froze Andy Van Slyke with a strike-three curve that came from third base to cross the plate, then walked Bonds, his final pitch rico-cheting to the backstop to send Bell

But Smoltz got Jeff King to pop to first, and he didn't hide his satisfaction

to third.

The Pirates certainly appeared Bream singled against Drabek in shaken by Smoltz's combinations, and the game came apart for them in the next inning. Drabek, as erratic as Smoltz but never once as unforgiving, walked David Justice to begin the Atlanta fourth, then had his deficit doubled when he sat a curveball on the outside part of the plate for Bream. The first baseman creamed a double to the fence in left-center for a 2-0 lead.

The Pirates, with their ace impertect and their old concerns about postseason offense taking hold in their minds, next disassembled uncharacteristically in the field to permit another run.

Orlando Merced fumbled Ron Gant's sacrifice attempt, then hit Gant with his throw to first. Bream scored, the tomahawks came out, ing the Pirates.





John Smoltz, above, was methodically merciless in Tuesday night's game, while Steve Avery blazed away with his usual postseason magic in Game 2 to put the Braves out in front by two games to none.

SIDELINES

during the World Cup.

SCOREBOARD

HOCKEY NHL Standings WALES COMEERBNCE

May (1), Pivenka (1), Bondra (1), Johana Mentreed
Hartford 8 9 1—1
Mailler (1), Bellows (1), Severd (1), Doleneoult (1), Drambhousse (1); Creven (1),
"Such en-east: Montreel (on Burke) 15-1611—(2, Instituted (on Rey) 57-13—25,

M.Y. Islanders 9 2 1—3
May Japany 9 4 8—4
May Japany 11),

Fedyk (1), Lindros ()), Evens (1); Lemieu (1), Stevens ()). Tocchet (1). Shets on goal: Philadelphia (on Barrasso) 9-4-12-2-29. Pitts burgh (on Roussel') 18-15-12-0-45.
Detroit 0 1 8-1
Winnipes 2 1 1-4
Fadorov (1); Tkochuk (1), Steen (1), Lajor (1), Housley (1). Shats on goal: Detroit (on Essensa) 12-13-15-40. Winnipes (on Cheveldoe) 13-7-10--30. Minnesota St. Lovie 2 4 8— Broten (1), Dahlen (1), Tinordi (2) 2; Lowry Broten 11), Dehlen (1), Timordi (2) 2; Lowry (2) 2, Shonghon (1), Emerason (1), Hull (2) 2, Shets on geel: Allanesota (on Jeseph) 15-72-18-46, St. Louis (on Wokaluk) 11-15-4-30. Los Anseles 2 1 1 9-4 Los Argeles
Coligory
2 1 1 9-4
Coligory

Lumme (1), Bure (1); Nicholis (1), Sim (1), Gilchrist (1), Manson (1). Shets on 9 Vancouver (on Ranford) 8-89—25. Edmo

ENGLISH LEAGUE CUP Second Round, Second Ley D 4. Huddersfield 1, OT Blockburn 4. Huddersfield 3 Blockburn won 5-4 on ope Chesterfield 1, Liverpool 4 Chesterfield L Liverpool 4
Liverpool won 9-5 on obstroads
Grimsby 2, Queen's Park Rangers 1
Queen's Park Rangers von 6-50n p
Hartlegool 2, Shaffield Wednesdov 2
Shaffield Wednesdov won 5-2 on op

Sheffleid Wednesday with \$2 on laser of lipswich 4. Wigon 0 | Inswich won 4-2 on appresants | Lincoln 1. Crystal Polace 1 | Crystal Polace on 4-2 on appresants | Peterborough 2. Leicester 1 Leicester won 3-2 on appresa Plymouth 3, Luton 2

ortsmouth 2 Blackpool 0 Partsmouth wan 4-9 on oppregute on 3. Torquay 2 idon won 9-2 on aggregate on won 3-2 on aggregate

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

American League
KANSAS CITY—Adrian Gorrett and Lee
Any, coaches, will not be offered contracts for 1993. Named Steve Boros third base cooch.
ALLWAUKES—Skined Phil Garner, man-

ing coach; Tom Trebelhorn, dugout coach Chuck Cottler, third base coach; Jose Mort

Ilonal release.
MOUSTON—Put Denny Walting, second bastman, on waivers to give him preconditional release. Bought contract of Tony Eusebia. Cathor, from Jackson, Texas Leogue.
LA DODGERS—Named Reggle Smith minor league field coordinator.
MONTREAL—Extended contract of Felipe Abou, monoser, through 1994 season. Put Tons Foliey and Jerry Williard, infleiders, on waivers to give them unconditional releases.
N.Y. METS—Exercised 1993 options in contracts of Sid Pernandez, plicher, and Howard

Johnson, autilitier, Sent Julian Vasquez plicher, la Catifornia la compiete trade fa Olick Schofield, shortstep. SAN OIEGO—Contract of Olick Williams

termund and Rob Picciolo, coache season, Jim Smyder and Bruce Kim es, will not be retained. BASKETBALL

CHICAGO-Signed Trent Tucker, guard, to OENVER—Signed LaPhonso Ellis, forward, to 5-year contract: Ernest Hall, guard, ntz Volcy, forward, to tree og

GOLDEN STATE-Signed Steve He guard, to 1-year contract. HOUSTON—Traded David Wood, forward, to San Antonio for 1993 second-round draft pick. o San Antonio for 1993 second-round draft pick. Igned Tree Rollins and Tom Copt, centers. multivear contract, and Sean Green, forward. ed Harold Miner, guard, to 5-

VACT CONTROL:

N.Y. NETS—Signed Dwoyne Schintzius
center, in 1-year controct.

UTAH—Agreed to terms with isonic Austin
center, on 2-year controct. FOOTBALL National Football League BUFFALO—Waived Chris Waish, wide re-

er and signed him to pro CLEVBLAND-

cornerback, from practice squad.

L.A. RAMS—Signed Travis McNeol, lightend.

MCAMI—Activated Mark Clayton, wide receiver, from injured reserve. Released Robert Clork, wide receiver.
NEW ENGLAND—Activoled Tim Ed-

words, delensive and, from practice squad. Released Darren Anderson, cornerback, Re-signed Darren Anderson, cornerback, to prac-

PITTSBURGH—Walved Darrick Owens, vide receiver, Signed Yancey Thigpen, wide ecsiver, Walved Mike Fina, defensive line from practice squad. SAN FRANCISCO-Activated Ron Lewis wide receiver, from injured reserve. Put line

SEATTLE—Signed Mike Jones, tight end.

HOCKEY

Regress Hockey League

BOSTON—Signed Gien Wesley, defenseman, to 2-year contract,
CALGARY—Sent Potrick Lebeou, left wing,
to Soft Lake, international Hockey League,
OETROIT—Sent Dan McSwaen, defenseman, to Ilon Olego, IHL.
LA.KINGS—Assigned Dave Tratowicz, defenseman; Alike Vuknotch, conter; and David
Goverde, goalle, to Phoenix, IHL. Returned
Fred Brothwalte, socile; Cam Danyfuk, left
wine; and Chris Wins, right wine, to Lunior.

warm. MINNESOTA—Signed Don Quinn, right wing, to 1-year contract. Recalled Brad Berry, lefensomen, from Kalamazoo. IHL. Assigned wing, to i-year contract, recoiled state berry, defensement, from Kolomozoo. IHL. Assigned Derrick Smith, left wing, to Kolomozoo. MONTREAL—Signed Poul Diretro, center, to 1-year contract. Traded Potrick Lebeau, left wing, to Caleary for future considerations. NEW JERSEY—Assigned Cloude Vilgrain, forward, and Brent Severyn, defensemen, in forward, and Brent Severyn, defensemen, to multivaor contract. Assigned Daye Chyzowski, Brad Dolgarne, Zigmund Potify and Scott Scissons. forwards, and Wayne McBeau, Jeft Finley and Dennis Vaske, defensemen, to Coolfel District, AHL. N.Y. RANGERS—Agreed to terms with Alexel Kovalev, right wing. Sent Per Oloos and Sergel Zubov, defensemen, to Binghamton, AHL.

ton, AHL.
PHILADELPHIA—Assigned Chris Jensen Lance Pillick and Ryan McGill to Hershey.

AUTO RACING

1993 Grand Prix Calendar February 25: South Africa, at Kyai

August 15: Hungary, Budocest August 29: Belgium, Spo-Franco September 12: Haly, Monza September 26: Portugal, Estaril October 24: Japan II, Suzuka November 7: Australia, Adelaid

BASEBALL Japanese Basebali

W L T Pct, 67 60 1 528 66 61 2 520 67 63 0 515 66 43 0 512 61 69 1 449 59 70 0 457 PACIFIC LEAGUE

Williams Appears to Snub Senna LONDON (AFP) - Ayrton Senna, the three-time world drivers

meters, two meters short in both length and width.

champion, appears to have been snubbed by the Williams team in his bid to find a Grand Prix car for next season.

"The Senna thing is dead and buried," the team's owner. Frank Williams, said Wednesday in the London Evening Standard.

FIFA Approves Small Field for '94

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey (AP) — The playing field at Giants Stadium for the 1994 World Cup will be a little bigger than anucipated and bas been approved for the tournament, although it still won't meet

the standards set for soccer's biggest event, FIFA officials said.

During an inspection of the 76,000-seat facility, FIFA and venue

directors said Tuesday the playing field would measure 66 meters by 103

FIFA has known all along that the playing surface at Giants Stadium would not meet World Cup standards, but has been willing to live with

that just to have a presence in one of the world's largest media markets

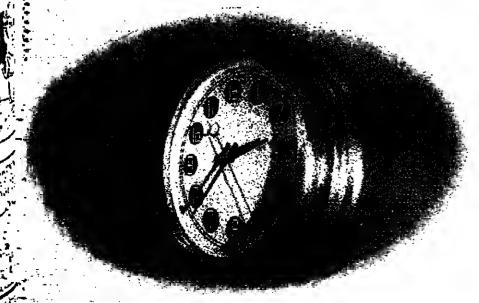
He said that Alain Prost, the team's new driver who is a bitter rival of Senna, will have a British partner - either Martin Brundle, who will make way at Benetton next year for current Williams driver Riccardo Patrese, or Damon Hill, son of the late world champion, Graham Hill.

Sports Cars Races in '93 Canceled PARIS (AP) - The International Auto Sports Federation canceled the

1993 World Sports Car Championship on Wednesday following the annual two-day conference its World Council because of declining interest from manufacturers. The Sports Car Championship, which featured prototype Ferraris,

Porsches, Jaguars and Pengeots in such races as the Le Mans 24 Hours, has been a near-washout this season.

 Dan Henning, the Detroit Lions' offensive coordinator, on running back Barry Sanders: "It's like a pinball machine. He's the ball, and everybody else is the post."



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ART BUCHWALD

What? Me Decide!

that Ross Perot is elected president of the United States. He wins the presidency without lifting a finger. preferring that his volunteers do all

the campaigning for him. Now he's in the Oval Office facing up to the hard decisions that

come to a president every day. Mr. President, here is the budger. We're short \$2 trillion. Do you have any

"I don't think that it's for me

in decide what to do about the budget. That's Buchwald for my volunteers. I am calling a closed-circuit meeting of all of them for Thursday to study the problem. At that time I'll ask them to tell me what to do."

"Yessir. Saddam Hussein has just announced that he's huilt his 100th nuclear weapon and plans to use it on the Suez Canal if Baghdad doesn't get the Olympics in 1996. Shall we send the Sixth Fleet to the

"Look, we're a democracy and I dnn't think an American president should dictate to another leader

Columbus Statue, Piece by Piece

United Press International MIAMI BEACH — The first piece of a colossal brouze statue of Christopher Columbus is scheduled to arrive in Miami on Monday, 500 years to the day after the explorer first set foot in the New World.

The bronze piece, part of Columbus's robe, was sent to New Orleans by ship and then to Miami Beach by truck. Moscow Mayor Yuri Louzkhov and a delegation of 10 Russians will officially present the shipment to the people of the United States

during a ceremony Monday. It is the first of 1,500 pieces that eventually will be bolted together to make a 500-ton statue of Columbus, a gait from the people of Russia. The stance will take two years and \$15 nution to \$20 million to build,

WASHINGTON — For argument's sake let us suppose what he should do with his military power. I'd like to turn the problem over to the Perot supporters in each state and say. What are your wishes with regard to the Middle East?"

"I'll get on it right away. What about Russia?" 'What about it?"

"Yeltsin said that he was promised \$20 billion in aid and it isn't forthcoming

"The reason he never got it was that he didn't contact my Perot coordinators in St. Petersburg. I can't keep track of everything that goes on in this administration."

"Mr. President, both the Democratic and Republican leadership are waiting outside."

Well, send them in . . . Gentlemen, it's an honor to see you. You dnn't have to sink to your knees and grovel when you come to my office. Just kiss my riog and we'll get on with our business."

"Mr. President, the economy has hit an all-time low. Exports are down and stores are closing all over America. You have to do some-

"I've called a meeting of all Perot grass-roots' workers and I am going to ask them what they want me to do in this bour of crisis."

"With all due respect, sir, the problem must be solved by Con-gress and the White House."

"My grass-roots people would be very offended if I made any decisions without first conferring with them. After all, they are the reason I am here today and they are the finest people I bave ever met on

God's green earth."
"We don't doubt it, but you can't run a government if you keep going back to your supporters and asking them what they want."

"That's the trouble with you peo ple in Washington. You won't admit that a sheepherder in Mootana probably knows more than a fourstar general in the Pentagon, Once I install my computers in the 50 states there woo't be any oeed for Washington at all."

"Mr. President, what are you going to do about the Serbian-Bosnian war that is oow spilling over into

Hungary?" "I'm going on the Larry Kiog show tonight and taking calls from the viewers. I'm sure that one of them will have a good solution to

The Screenwriter as Unwilling Celebrity

By Bernard Weinraub

New York Times Service

L OS ANGELES — Like the hero in the film "Hero," David Webb Peoples is an unlikely, and unwilling, celebrity.

As the screenwriter of two major films

As the screenwriter of two major films in the last few months, "Hero and "Unforgiven," Peoples bas hit the Hollywood jackpot, Moreover, "Blade Runner," the director Ridley Scott's futuristic cult classic that Peoples co-wrote a decade ago and which many critics consider a masterpiece, has been successfully reissued.

Any screenwriter in town would envy Peoples. But instead of following the flight pattern of many another highly paid male

movie writer — hiring a press agent, divorcing his wife, buying a home in Malibu, running around with Warren and Barbra and Jack — the 52-year-old Peoples has become more reclusive than ever. He refuses to be pho-

tographed for newspa-pers and magazines. He lives not in Los Angeles but in Berkeley. where he settled in the early 1960s with his wife, Janet. They have two grown children that Peoples says he refuses to talk about

to protect their privacy.

And while he's perfectly happy to discuss his movies and talk about working with Dustio Hoffman and Clint Eastwood, Peoples speaks about himself

grudgingly. Very grudgingly.
"Is it that unusual to be private?" he said in a telephone interview the other day.
"I mean, if you're in a high-profile job, a movie star or director, you have to be unprivate. I honestly don't think there's anything intersting for me to say about anything interesting for me to say about myself. It's in the work, Look, you and me and everyone else can sit around the dinner table and talk and talk, but there's no reason that what I say is so interesting that

it bas to be published somewhere."
"Hero," the film starring Hoffman, which opened last week in the United States to mixed but generally positive reviews, and "Unforgiven," the Eastwood film, which some critics have called one of the best Westerns ever made, are totally different, but their themes are curiously similar. Their central figures are morally ambiguous, and both films raise questions about the often dual nature of heroism and

Peoples said simply: "I have a hard time being on anybody's side in anything. I'm inclined to see everybody's point of view."

REAL ESTATE

TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

who has known Peoples for years, said: Moral ambiguity is David's territory. Aside from that, he writes very complex characters and great dialogue. David is very gruff. He's kind of a big guy, very aggressively verbal. We had a lot of lights and arguments, but with David you never

take it personally.

"A lot of what he says in the movie comes out of his own genuine beliefs that it's dangerous for anybody to be in the public eye, that whatever you say or do will probably be distorted in the process." In "Hero," a contemporary comedy, Hoffman plays Bernie LaPlante, a cranky

and crooked lowlife who stumbles upon a plane crash and, in spite of himself, saves 54 passengers. But the credit goes to a more admirable man, played by Andy Garcia

who grows into the persona of a genuine hero. In "Unforgiven," the With two major current films, David plot, which was intend-ed to debunk Western Webb Peoples has film mythology, a reformed killer (played by Eastwood, who also hit the jackpot.

the mutilation of a prostitute.

the hands of Eastwood, who optioned it.

"I figured I'd age into it a little bit just have something to look furward to," Eastwood said io an interview. Great

films of the past serve as springboards for

ideas, said Peoples. An unlikely source of "Unforgiven" was Martin Scorsese's "Taxi Driver," the 1976 film about a night

cabbie in New York City, Travis Bickle,

and his descent into Dantesque violence.

Travis is alone in his room and says some-

thiog like, 'I just want to be like other

people," said Peoples. "That's a lot where the Clint Eastwood character came from."

Peoples grew up in Middletown, Connecticut, where his father, Joe Webb Peoples, was the chairman of the geology department of Wesleyan University. He

attended high school in the Philippines.

where his father was on leave to work for

Peoples majored in English at the University of California at Berkeley, graduat-

ing in 1962. He worked as a news and

documentary film editor in Berkeley and

His big break came in the late 1970s

when Tony Scott, who later directed "Top

Gun, the out of the scripes, My Dog's

on Fire," a comedy about a punk-rock

for years struggled to sell screenplays.

the United States Geological Survey.

There's a very powerful moment when



Dustin Hoffman in "Hero," written by the camera shy David Webb Peoples.

Although the movie was never made, Scott handed the script to his brother Ridley, who was so impressed that he asked Peoples to help write "Blade Runner." a nightmarish detective story set in a Los Angeles of 2019. Peoples ended up sharing the screenplay credit with Hamp-

"After 'Blade Runner," Peoples said,
"I didn't have to look for work again."
A writer of Peoples' current ranking, agents say, earns \$500,000 to \$1 million a

As a screenwriter, Peoples is unusual in more than a lew ways. He has lew complaints about the way Hollywood treats writers ("Twe been treated great") and tends to denigrate his own contributions.
Of "Blade Runner," he said, "The best
of it is Hampton Fancher's work."

Of "Unforgiven," he said: "The only reason the newit is as anoth and straight-forward as it is is because of Clint Eastwood. Other people would have soft-

REAL ESTATE

TO RENT/SHARE

ened the movie, to make it more accessible. I wouldn't bave dared, I would bave taken the money and run."
Of "Hero," he said: "It's Laura Ziskin's

movie. Her idea. It's ber movie and Stephen Frears." His next film, which he wrote with his wife is what he describes as a psychologi-cal, futuristic drama, based on a 1960s. French film "La Jetée." It will probably

start produccion next year, he said. In the meantime, Peoples said he was planning to move his office from his Berkeley home to escape the constantly ringing phone. He said he had oo plans to

move to Los Angeles.
"Berkeley is home." he said. "I have a lot of friends who are not in the movie siness, and that's fine with me. Although I love people in the movie business. it sometimes becomes too much. It's like you don't wan the whole must to be out thing, one big piece of cake, You want other things in your meal, too."

PEOPLE

U.S. Ethnic Coalition Goes to Bat for Pope

The National Ethnic Coalition of Organizations in the United States has put a \$10 bounty on Sinead O'Coursor albums. The co-Sinead O'Councer albums. The co-alition, upset that the Irish singer ripped up a picture of Pope John Paul II during an appearance on "Saturday Night Live," calling him "the real enemy," will donate \$30 to charity on behalf of anyone who conds in one of her records, case sends in one of her records, carsettes or compact disks. The group also is asking radio and television statious not to play O'Connor's

Mia Farrow's spokesman insists that she had nothing to do with a Vanity Fair article that looks into allegations that Woody Allen sexually molested their 7-year-old ally molested their 7-year-old adopted daughter, Dylsa Farrew, and that she did oot cooperate with Maureen Orth, who wrote it. "A lot of Mia's friends were very disturbed by things being said by Woody's side," said John Springer. "They wanted to answer back" Both sides are under court order not to discuss their case. not to discuss their case.

Referring to the Allen-Farrow case to illustrate his point, Attorney General William P. Barr said in a speech to conservative Catholics in Washington that Americanis in a headlong free fall caused by permissiveness and rampant secular-ism. "Mr. Alien epigrammatically captures the essence of confemperary moral philosophy," he said "That, in essence, has been the guiding principle behind our moral decline and the rallying cry of the long binge that began in the mid-1960s."

Roger Kennedy, director of the National Museum of American History in Washington, will leave his position after 13 years to host a cable TV series about American history. "At 66, I think it's kind of time for me to go play," he said.

Sylvester Stallone's mother, as trologer Jacqueline Stallone, says she gets along better with his former wife, Brigitte Nielsen, than site did when they were married which doesn't make ber son too happy. As for his furnire with the happy. As for his future wives, she "I don't care anymore. Believe it or not, I don't care if marries an elephant."

Today's

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

Appears on Page 17

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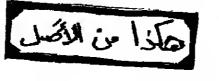
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